REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,307—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5. 1878.

231

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 62
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 2 0
Second do.	1 8
Third do.	1 8
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	0 14 As.

4 lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	5½ „ „
Third and succeeding	3½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Sinal Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, the scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these categories is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the R. P. Commander J. Henderson on SATURDAY, the 7th Sept. 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Bombay (1), Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Chittagong, Akyab, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line from Bombay or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the INDUS, 1,060 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. G.C. Stevenson, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MOHAMMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VENGURLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dolsherry, on SATURDAY, the 7th September 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September 1878, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 15th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 200	Rs. 140	Rs. 80	Without Wine.
Suez	200	140	80	
Port Said	240	140	80	
Messina	240	140	80	
Naples	240	140	80	
Leghorn	240	140	80	
Genoa	240	140	80	
Marseilles	240	140	80	
	240	140	145	With Wine.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 9 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.

AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Fine Screw Steamer HUTTON, 2,300 Tons, Captain F. W. Hodges.

This steamer possesses first class accommodation and carries all Cabins and Saloon on deck.

FARE TO LONDON, Rs. 400.

Apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Str. APIS—Captain F. Egger, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 9th September 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180
To Cyprus via Port Said	„ 375	„ 256	„ 143
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Aden	„ 170	„ 120	„ 66

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free lug age.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Saloon House, Elphinstone Circle, 18 August, 1878.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. ITALIA are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer ATALANTA, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd September 1878.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE

WITH THE

SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,

Issued on the 1st November 1877.

In pamphlet form, price 8 as.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons. B.P.	Captains.	1878.
(*) NEPAUL	3536 600	J. S. Mutray	6th Sept.
— MONGOLIA	3833 530	A. Coleman	13th do.
(*) POONAH	3130 550	W. C. Angove	20th do.
— SUMATRA	2488 450	W. A. Seaton	27th do.
(*) MALWA	2933 450	F. S Tomlin	4th Oct.
— KHIVA	2609 450	G. Lee	11th do.
(*) DECCAN	3429 550	H. Wyatt	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	16th September.
GWALIOR	2739	450	J. C. Babot	1st October.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263 460	W. W. Fentiman	13th September
SIAM	3026 500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA
THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.

SHIPPING HOUSES at home honor us with their support, as do many of the principal Club Houses.

Permit us to inform the Public that we have

13 assortment of Sherry Wines to select from.
10 assorted qualities of Clarets, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.
15 assorted qualities of German Wines, in Quarts and Pints.
4 assorted qualities of Port, in Quarts and Pints.
9 assorted qualities of Cognac.
3 assorted qualities of Whisky.
11 assorted qualities of Cordials.
3 assorted qualities of Mineral Waters.

Our terms are liberal and our prices consistent with quality.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

For Bass and Guinness, we have PATENTS that insure perfect condition of these beverages in bottles, and our prices are as low as those of competing Houses who have not the Patents referred to.

WINES, &c.

FOR SALE, by J. C. BUSHBY & Co, No. 2, Dean Lane.

		Net Cash.
CHAMPAGNE—		
"Perinet & Fils"..Qts. per doz.	Rs.	43 0
SHERRY—		
"Barton & Co."... „ „	„	12 0
BORDEAUX—		
"Cissac Medoc"... „ „	„	14 0
GINGER ALE—		
"Cantrell & Cochrane's," full size bottles	„	4 0

NOTICES.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

PRIZE MEDAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1874.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT
25, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
Opposite the Oriental Bank,
BOMBAY.

ALL DESCRIPTIONS of SADDLERY, HARNESS, MILITARY and POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, Double and Single Leather Machine Bands, Fire Engine Hose and Buckets, &c., EXECUTED of the best materials under a highly experienced Foreman at reasonable rates and on the shortest notice.

Consignments of the above, as also of Gold, Silver and Electro-plated mounted Whips, Spurs, Bridles of all descriptions, Fancy Leather Goods, Gymkhana Kits, &c., are regularly received.

Out-station Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

HYDROPHOBIA! HYDROPHOBIA! HYDROPHOBIA!!!

A MARVELLOUS CURE.

A SURE and certain cure for this most fearful and distressing malady has at last been found; it has been tried in numberless cases and never failed. One dose is sufficient for a perfect cure.

Sold in tin boxes of three sizes at Rupees 2, 4 and 8 each.

No orders attended to unless accompanied with remittance.

Also, Package and Postage Extra.

Sole Patentee and Manufacturer,

F. W. BIRCH,
Mussoorie. Agents Wanted.

NOTICE.

MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

AS this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigations, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, has thrown no light upon the nature of this awful scourge. After half a century we are *in statu quo*.

My remedy will instantly check the purging and vomiting, relax the spasms of the muscles, re-establish the electrical balance, arrest the destructive change of the fluids, set free the action of the liver and kidneys, and promote a genial glow on the surface of the body, and this without the pernicious exhibition of *sedatives* and *astringents*. It is simple and *harmless*, and may be trusted in the hands of any person, who will follow the plain and easily to-be-understood directions that accompany each bottle. Persons wishing to have the remedy must send a remittance of Rs. 5 per bottle. This will include packing, but not postal charges. All orders must be accompanied by a remittance in full or they will not be attended to.

ARMED WITH THIS MEDICINE CHOLERA NEED NO MORE BE FEARED THAN A COMMON COLD.

Cholera poisons and this medicine are directly antagonistic, and cannot remain in the body as such.

No Household, Hospital, Camp, Railway Station, Ship, Tea or Indigo Plantation should be without this remedy for a single day, and no journey, however slight, should be undertaken without a supply of this medicine.

SMALL DOSES OF THIS REMEDY TAKEN DAILY WILL ACT AS A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST CHOLERA.

Address
"GALEN,"
Umballa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILLIARDS EXTRAORDINARY.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH.

BETWEEN MR JOHN ROBERTS, JUNIOR, AND MR. FRED SHORTER.

A GAME OF 750 UP AT BILLIARDS,

The latter receiving 175 points.

To be followed

By five games at Pyramids, Mr. Shorter receiving 1 ball in each game.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, JUNIOR,
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

MR. FRED. SHORTER,
WINNER OF THE AMERICAN TOURNAMENT 1877,
And maker of the largest number of Spot Strokes (consecutively), viz., 207.

MR. HERBERT ROBERTS,
CHAMPION HAND STROKE PLAYER,
Who has made the extraordinary break of 1777.

Play to commence each night at 9 o'clock precisely.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 5
Unreserved Seats ..... Rs. 3

For Tickets and particulars apply to

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
10, Meadow Street.

Mr. FRED. SHORTER is open to give lessons on Billiards. Terms—One Gold Mohur per hour.

BILLIARDS.

WILLIAM COOK,
(CHAMPION OF THE WORLD,)

who has made the largest break on record amounting to 936, including 287 Spot Strokes, of which 261 were consecutive,

AND STANLEY,

the celebrated Billiard Players, will shortly arrive in Bombay. Terms for Public or Private Exhibitions may be learned on application to SOUNDY & Co.

*** See "BILLIARDS" (Nos. 15 and 16), a Journal of Sports and Pastimes, free by Post.

FOR SALE,

A nearly new English-built VICTORIA PHAETON with a pair of well matched Bay Arab Horses; height about 14-1, age 5 years; price moderate. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, up to noon of the 10th instant, for the purchase from the Press of DIRTY WASTE PAPER and CLEAN PAPER CUTTINGS during the twelve months commencing the 20th September 1878.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees One Hundred, which will be returned if the Tender is not accepted.

2. Tenders must be submitted on the printed Form of Tender, which can be obtained, on application, from the Superintendent, Government Central Press.

3. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

4th September, 1878.

CHINA TEA.

JUST RECEIVED,

SUPPLIES of Richly Flavoured Oolong CONGOU, guaranteed to be picked from the first growth of the Season 1877-8. Lovers of China Tea will find this parcel a great treat, the quality being far superior to anything hitherto imported into this market, and very rarely procurable in the European markets.

Per 1 lb. packet, Cash Re. 1-12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BRAND & CO.'S SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS,

CONSIST OF

CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA, VEAL, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN BROTHS.

ESSENCES OF BEEF, MUTTON, CHICKEN, &c.

TURTLE AND OTHER SOUPS.

SAVORY MEAT LOZENGES &c., &c.

Extract from Lancet, 18th March 1877.

ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL & CHICKEN—BRAND AND CO.

"Although these preparations can now hardly be called novelties, we notice them on account of their great value in medical practice.

"They consist of the pure juice of the flesh, extracted by heat and clarified, but not concentrated and otherwise untouched. The juice sets to a thin Jelly as clear as sherry, and the flavour of the meat is perfectly preserved. The first idea of this kind of preparation is due, we think, to Dr. Druitt, and if so, the profession is indebted to him for a very useful combination of food and stimulant. The essences are best used cold, but may also be liquified by heat, and used as enemata. Of course they do not keep long when once opened.

"The same firm prepares concentrated Extract of Beef and Invalid Turtle Soups, both excellent in quality."

Detailed Price Lists, with further opinions of the press, may be obtained of the

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MAZAGON SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AUCTION SALE OF

2,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that under instructions of the Board of Directors of the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at the Brokers' Hall, Nesbit Lane, Fort, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th September 1878, at 1-30 p.m., 2,000 Shares of the Company of Rs. 250 each, upon which Rs. 50 (fifty), per share have been paid up.

The Shares will be sold in lots of 5 each. A deposit of Rupees 25 per share will be taken from the purchaser at the time the lots are knocked down, and the balance of the purchase money will have to be paid on or before the 10th September next, after which a provisional certificate will be handed to the purchasers.

The remaining calls of Rupees 200 per share will be made as follows:—

2nd Call of Rs. 75 on 5th October 1878.
3rd „ 75 on 5th November 1878.
4th and final Call of Rs. 50 on 5th December 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 5th, 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

Quantity of Victoria and Washington kerosine lanterns for garden and streets.

Quantity of American step ladders, 5, 6, and 7 feet,
1 case fancy goods.
4 cases soda water bottle wire.
2 cases soda water cut tumblers.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th September 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—Two out-rigged POURS with fittings complete, ingood condition. Apply Honorary Secretary "Bowls," Bombay 49 Gymkhana.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of HAMS, just received. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM

it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,

ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HVLF A CENTURY.

CLARET:
Bordeaux;
An excellent Cup Wine,
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 10.

CLARET:
Petit Medoc;
A sound serviceable Breakfast wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 12-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-4.

CLARET:
Medoc;
A very superior Breakfast Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 15-8.
Do. Pints, Cash, Rs. 9-0.

CLARET:
Chateau Lagrange;
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 21.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 11-8.

CLARET:
Chateau La Rose;
A fine full-bodied Dinner Wine,
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 26.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 14-8.

CLARET:
Chateau Margaux;
Rich, old, and very fragrant.
Per dozen Quarts, Cash, Rs. 31.
Per dozen Pints, Cash, Rs. 16-8.

These Brands have been known throughout India for many years as of the best quality and the best value for their prices imported.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RARITY! RARITY!! RARITY!!!

SUPERFINE INDIAN TEA,

DIRECT FROM AN EUROPEAN PLANTATION.

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. have great pleasure in announcing the arrival of a small consignment of select, choice, and unassorted Tea from David Maloney, Esq., late of Holta Tea Company, Kangra Valley This rare Tea is guaranteed pure and unadulterated from young and vigorous plants, superior in strength and flavour to Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, and i the best style of manufacture.

In 1 lb. fancy boxes, especially made for presentation, at Rs. 2 per lb.

Samples in tin boxes, 6 annas each.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Constant supplies of various kinds of Indian Teas direct from European Planters. A large stock of Indian Teas always on hand to select from.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES.

SECURITY is ENSURED to the PURCHASER, each Bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's Patent Seal Capsule, and also label.

Parties who have been in the habit of purchasing W. & A. Gilbey's Wines and Spirits in the United Kingdom can obtain the same Brands from the Sole Agents for this Presidency.

FORBES AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY,
AND FROM THE RETAIL SUB-AGENTS,
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Fort, Bombay,
AND
Mr. R. PHILLIPS, Poona.

Catalogues furnished on application.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

ASQUITH AND LORD

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Gentlemen homeward bound to their stock of useful articles for the journey, a few of which they enumerate below.

PRICE LIST.

		Cash R. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Blue Serge or India Tweed Suits for General Wear during the Voyage		30 0	34 0
Sleeping Suits and for Early Morning Deck Wear	From	...10 0	11 8
	To	...18 0	21 0
Long Cloth Shirts, Very Strong	Six	...22 8	25 0
Do. do. Linen Fronts &c.	„	...28 0	31 0
Do. do. Collars on	„	...31 0	34 0
Oxford Cloth (the genuine) do.	„	...36 0	40 0
Coloured French Cambric, Collars on	„	...30 0	33 0
Best Wool Flannel Shirts	Each	... 9 0	10 0
Do. Silk and Wool do.	„	... 9 0	10 0
Warm Knit Jackets		10 8	12 0
Do. Mufflers		2 0	2 8
Canvas Bags for Soiled Linen		5 12	6 8
Deck Chairs, all kinds and all Prices	Each	... 7 8	8 8
English Feather and Horsehair Pillows	„	... 2 8	2 12
India Cotton Do.	„	... 9 8	11 0
Courier Bags, Leather and Canvas	From	... 7 8	9 0
Canvas Shoes (Superior)	Per pair	.. 3 0	3 8
Sponges and Sponge Bags, all prices	From	... 3 0	4 2
Leather Purses and Sovereign Boxes		... 1 4	1 10
Marine Soap, a luxury in a Sea Bath	Per Box	.. 1 4	1 10

Eau de Cologne, Perfumes, Combs, Tooth Brushes, Hair and Nail Brushes, Rug Straps, Travelling Caps, and every requisite for a long journey.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S

COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	a.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	a.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26	0
27	2	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
33	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters large size Globular	33	12
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall= 1 dozen, with... Bronze stand and plated tap complete	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flasks	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:

Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bors. Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMPAGUE, Crawford Market.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

NOTICES.

ILL-HEALTH.—Numerous Diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Biliousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may with great advantage be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co. for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co. Vepery, Madras, or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

THE
ORIENTALIST'S MULTUM IN PARVO,
OR
A BRIEF GUIDE
TO THE
HINDUSTANI, ARABIC, TURKISH, PERSIAN AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES.

PART I.—ELEMENTS OF GRAMMAR.
PART II.—VOCABULARY AND PHRASES.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at Booksellers.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B, 41 PILLS,

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 9d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

AGENTS FOR EXPORT.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Barrie and Co. De Souza and Co.; Scott, Mascarine and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON
T. e Rangoon Medical Hall.

INSURE YOUR HEALTH
BY TAKING
HOCKING'S
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

IT differs from Seidlitz Powders usually sold in having all the ingredients in one bottle, is quite tasteless and may be taken by persons of all ages as a *Cooling Beverage, Mild Aperient, or Brisk Purgative*, according to dose. Its extensive use during nearly half a century proves its valuable qualities as a Purgative Saline, and the fact that the powder retains its qualities for any number of years renders it a most reliable and efficient Domestic Medicine. It will be found invaluable to Families, Travellers or Emigrants, as a preventive or remedy in all cases of Sickness, Headache, Bilious Attacks, Fevers, and the other ordinary ailments of life. Manufactured only by Hocking Wilson and Co., 38, Duke St., Manchester Square, London.

AGENTS.
BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co.
CALCUTTA: SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S
(BREAKFAST)
COCOA.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*The Civil Service Gazette.*

Sold only in Packets labelled
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was discovered and invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1878.

EVERY branch of trade here continues in the same dull condition. Piece Goods are in more demand, but business is checked by the higher rates demanded by importers. In exports there is still next to nothing doing.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay held to-day no change was made in the rates of Discounts.

Reuter's telegrams of yesterday's date advise Consols and French Rentes as unchanged at 95 and France 112½ respectively. Bills on India at 60 days' sight are still quoted 1s 7¾d. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unaltered at Rs. 79½ for Fours, and Rs. 84½ for new Fours-and-a-half and Fives-and-a-half.

A further payment of £250,000 into the Bank of England is advised; the market rate of Discount for three months' sight Bills continues at 4¼ per cent.

Bar Silver is still nominally quoted at 52½d. per oz. In the London General Produce Markets a further advance of £1 per ton has taken place in Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon being now quoted at £47 10s. and at £66 per ton. The stock is reduced to 1,400 tons. The Coffee Market is steady, and Mysore is quoted 1s. per cwt. dearer, viz. 81s. Ceylon is unchanged at 108s. for Mid. Plantation, and 75s. for Good Ordinary Native. The week's Landings are given at 1,000 tons, the Deliveries at 1,700 tons, and the Stock at 20,000 tons. The prices of Linseed and Rapeseed are unchanged; the tone of the market of the former is reported as firm and the latter dull.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull with supplies freely offered; the total sales only amounted to 4,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. Quotations are unaltered.

In Manchester the market for Piece Goods yesterday was dull, but rates remain unaltered from Friday last.

The New York telegrams of yesterday still quote Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents per lb. Futures are again not quoted. The Receipts at the ports up to date compare with those of the past two seasons as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Three days' Receipts	10,000	1,900	7,600

IN STERLING EXCHANGE rates are nominally unchanged although the feeling is again weaker, but little has been done here to-day pending the announcement of the allotment of Council Drafts in London, which is expected to be at about 1s. 7¾d. per Rupee. Our closing quotations are—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 8¼d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	...1s. 8¼d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	...1s. 8 5-32d.	"
France, 3 " "	...2. 11.	"

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100 1-16 on demand and 99⅞ at 60 days' sight.

IN GOVERNMENT PAPER there has been some speculation at Rs. 96¾ for Fours, Rs. 96½ for Fours-and-a half, Rs. 102½ for new Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 102¾ for Fives-and-a-half.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet. Bank Shares are strong especially Bombays. In Land Companies Colabas have advanced to Rs. 890. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Colabas have advanced Rs. 5 per share; Great Eastern Rs. 5, and Orientals Rs. 5. Murarjees have declined Rs. 5, but there are no other alterations in quotations.

COTTON is very dull owing to the continued unfavourable accounts from Liverpool. Rates here are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower, viz.:—

G. F. Comrawuttee	Rs. 199 per Candy.
F. G. F. do	" 205 "
F. G. F. S. Dharwar	" 215 "
G. F. Oomras	" 194 "
G. F. Dholleras	" 201 "

In LINSEED there is not much doing, but sellers are firm at Rs. 6 15 to Rs. 7 per cwt.

RAPESEED is dull of sale as previous quotations. FREIGHTS are nominally unaltered, but the steamers on the berth for Liverpool are experiencing great difficulty in getting cargo. We quote 17s. 6d. per ton for Liverpool, 20s. for London, 22s. 6d. per Trieste, Venice and Marseilles. The rate for Liverpool by sailing vessel is 10s. per ton, but even at this low rate there is still no enquiry.

Coals are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct.	142
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c.	795
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12½ p. ct.	7654
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 p. c.	675
Nationa' Bank of India.	37,500	£25	£12-10	6 do.	118

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New) ...	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.c	890
Fraser Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	350	all	4 p. c	119
Mazagon Land Co.	1,750	2,000	1,000	25 p. c.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	5,000	1,400	all	18 p.c.	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700	..	800
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.c.	990
Allred Mills Co.	350	1,000	1,000	50 p.c.	1,175
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	35 p. c.	1,900
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	92
Bhownagur M. and F. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.c.	1,300
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.c*	1,020
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	15 p.c*	210
Broach Mills	1,500	250	all	10 p.c*	250
Colaba S. and W. Co. ...	940	1,000	all	25 p.c.	760
Cooria S. and W. Co. ...	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.c*	965
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	675
Dharamsey Spinning ...	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.c*	850
Dinsing S. and W. Co...	1,250	1,250	all	35 p.c*	1,250
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.c*	1,220
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.c.	980
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	all	..	850
Jeeraj Balloo Mills ...	750	1,000	all	35 p.c*	930
Khandesh Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	50 p.c*	850
K. Muncujee S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	60 p.c.	850 xd.
Madras Spinning	200	1,250	all	Nil	750
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	70 p.c*	1,220 xd.
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	37
Mandvis. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	25p.c*	375
Manockjee Petit's...	2,500	1,000	all	25p.c*	1,225
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.c*	1,220
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	275
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.	935
Nerad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	575
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	700
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.c*	360
Oriental	1,000	625	all	10 p.c*	755
Princess of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,100
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.c.	925
Soonderdas Spinning ...	980	1,000	all	75 p.c.	780
Do do. ½ Share.	800	1,000	250	125 p.c.	305
Shivcore S. and W. Co.	800	1,000	all	..	1,005
Victoria Mills	852	1,000	all	25 p. c.	770

*Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	21 8- 3-0	p. c.	300
Do. New £20 shares...	..	£20	13-0 14-6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	6- 7 8-	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 13-1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,060	do.	1,110
Do. New Shares.	..	£10	9-6 9-15	do.	250

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co...	180	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,950
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	1,000	200	all	15 do.	1,020
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	15 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	60
Baltar	175	1,000	all	25	640 xd.
Benar Company (New)..	150	500	all	40 p.s	515
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do.	25
Broach Cotton Co.....	600	250	all	10 do.	7 xd.
Cawar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do.	570
Dilatu Press Co	500	1,850	all	30 do.	540
Dholleras P. and G. Co	800	250	all	15 do.	220
East India Press Co...	852	1,000	all	100 do.	925
Fort Press Co	50	5,000	1,250	5 do.	1,100
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	75 p.s.	39
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do.	305
Kaisimal Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do.	335
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do.	350
Ramoon's Press Co.....	600	400	all	25 do.	550
Scinde Press Co	40	850	750	6 do.	552
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	10	1,000	925	150 do.	1,240
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	15	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	5	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	570

*Per Share for the half-year.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 31st August 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	33,242	0	0
Merchandise	40,967	0	0
Other Receipts	30	0	0
Telegraph	461	0	0
Total Rs....	74,700	0	0

Corresponding week in August 1877.

Open 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	27,546	0	0
Merchandise	42,057	0	0
Other Receipts	10,000	0	0
Telegraph	694	0	0
Total Rs....	80,297	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	5,597	0	0

BILLS DRAWN UPON INDIA BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE, 1878-79.

	Amount. £	Amount. Rs.	Average rate. s	d	Loss compared with estimate at the close of the year.
Estimated for the whole year.	17,000 00	2,00,00,000	1	8 4	3,00,000
In the month of Aug. 1878	934,400	1,20,00,000	1	7 88	20,56,000
To the end of the month of Aug 1878	7,30,481	8,70,00,000	1	8 33	1,29,95,490
Remains to make estimate good	9,999 519	1,30,00,000	1	8 45	1,70,04,510

Estimated expenditure in excess of budget estimate on the rupee raising £7,27,0,451 @ 1s. 8 4-5 d. Rs. 1,27,06,671

Actual expenditure in excess of budget estimate on the rupee in raising £7,30,481 @ 1s. 8 33d. " 1,29,95,490

Expenditure in excess of estimate Rs. 2,88,819

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. LORD ELGIN M. 1,116 tons, Captain T. D. Fenwick, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE BARQUE MORNING STAR, 280 tons, Captain Bushell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, 15th August, with a cargo of sugar, and three deck passengers.

THE SHIP DESDEMONONA, 1,490 tons, Captain H. Tawell arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, 6th June with a cargo of 2,229 tons. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP BUTTERMERE, 992 tons, Captain Oatlvie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 1,455 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE SHIP RICHMURST, 1,400 tons, Captain McIntyre, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 2,095 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE SHIP SIERRA MADRONA 1,435 tons, Captain P. Murdock, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields, 4th June, with a cargo of 2,010 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Remington and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. MANDATTA, 504 tons, Captain W. Britten, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut Toffi, Mrs. Thompson, and 35 deck passengers.

INDIAN EMPIRE—Cochin for Havre put into Simon's Bay, July 15. The master reported having experienced bad weather off Cape Coast, during which the vessel sprung a leak, and the surveyors have ordered ship to discharge cargo for repairs.

THE BARQUE ORIENT, 498 tons, Captain David Anton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, 19th Aug, with a cargo of 9,587 bags sugar, and three first class and seven deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Mahomed Sedick.

THE BARQUE ALEXDALE, 499 tons, Captain Chappel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore, 23rd July, with a general cargo. She spoke H. M. S Vertal on the 29th August in lat. 3-12 N., long. 62-34 W. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE JANE AVERY from Bombay bound to Bremen, put in to Mauritius for repairs. On the 18th June in lat. 350 S. and long. 250 E. experienced a succession of gales from N. W. Ship strained a good deal. On the 28th June, lost rudder and split sails; on the 6th July bore up for Mauritius for repairs.

THE P. and O. C.'s s. s. SUMATRA, 1,406 tons, Captain W. A. Seaton, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez brought the following cargo:—5 packages colour and paint, 57 cases beans, 18 packages piecegoods, 7 cases chinastore, 74 packages papers, 10 packages glassware, 4 cases saffron, 2 cases wine, 18 packages skaikurra, 45 boxes silver, 4 boxes specie, 8 cases wax, 40 bales manjeet, and many packages merchandise.

NIMROD of London, from Moulmein bound to St. Helena for orders. Ever since leaving Moulmein experienced a succession of gales and terrific squalls, ship strained a good deal and sprung a leak which is increasing daily, making now 12 inches of water an hour, pumps broke down, main mast sprung and fished, lost sails, and lots of damage about decks, rudder banks smashed, &c. On the 11th July in latitude 50 N. and longitude 9½° E. steered straight for Mauritius.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Sumatra (s)	Seaton	Venice, Aug. 9.
	Desdemona	Tawell	Cardiff, June 6.
	Alexdale	Chappel	Singapore, July 23.
	Morning Star	Bushell	Mauritius, Aug. 15.
	Orient	Anton	Mauritius, Aug. 19.
	Jane Avery	Murdock	N. Shields, June 4.
	Richmurst	McIntyre	Cardiff, May 6.
	Butter mere	Oatvile	Cardiff, June 6.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
4	Lord Elgin (s)	Fenwick	Calcutta.
	Sierra M. (s)	Britten	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Rubis, for Liverpool.
Barque Emilien, Marie for Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
30	Malwa (s)	Brew ..... Southampton, July 25.
	Assay	Butcher ..... Hongkong, Aug. 13
	Arracan	Mostaich ..... Rangoon, Aug. 14.
	Louise	Dix ..... Pondicherry, Aug. 22.
31	Cingalese	Stewart ..... Melbourne, July 8.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 30.—Steamer Malwa. Barque Gilbert Thompson.
Aug. 31.—Steamer Manora and Himalaya.

PASSENGERS.

Per Malwa—Mr Lowe, Mr Griffith, Mr Plowe, Dr and Mrs Hutchesson, Mr and Mrs Penn, Mr Bailey, Mrs Norton, Mr Justice Pigot, Mr Spence, Mr Macpherson, Mr Herbert, Mr McEr n.
Per Cingalese—Mr Cavana, Mr Scott, Mr Hench ood, Mr Henderson, Mr Crighton, Mr Moss, and Mr Cole.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
31	Chinsura (s)	Bombay.
Sept.		
1	Colaba (s)	Negapatam.
2	Bushire (s)	Rangoon.

Sept. DEPARTURES. Calcutta.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

July. 18 Principe D Carlos P T S. Metzger, from Lisbon.
Aug. 14 Kwang Tung I G, ss. Edward, from Berbara.
19 Strathairly, ss. Cassop, from Cardiff.
19 Wild Swan, H M ss. Darcus, from Cruise.
20 Arcot, ss. Burke, from London.
20 Glendale, s. Bottram, from Bussorah.
21 Kaiser-i-Hind, ss. Leask, from Cardiff.
21 Cyenne, s. Penney, from Bombay.
21 Nizam, ss. Barlow, from London.
21 A Boileau Thomson, from Jeddah.
22 Mirzaban, ss. Barlow, from Calcutta.
22 Curlew H M, ss. Castle, from Singapore.
23 Lynx, F G Boat, ——, from Tunlon.
24 Chiltern, ss. Richardson, from Suez.
24 Travancore, ss. Barratt, from Bombay.
24 Chyebassa, ss. Howell, from Calcutta.
24 Tigre, ss. Lorcier, from Marseilles.
24 Zumbel, ss. Symon, from Shanghai.
25 Curlew F G Boat. Laguerre, from Mahe.
25 Thimvelli, ss. Molsen, from Yokohama.
26 Annaby, ss. Moreau, from Shanghai.
26 Benarip, ss. Potter, from Middleborough.
26 Godavery, ss. Baron, from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 20 Glendale, s. Rattram, to London.
20 Cyenne, ss. Penny, to Dunkirk.
21 Arcot, ss. Burke, to Kurrachee.
21 Nizam, ss. Barlow, to Bombay.
21 Atholl, ss. Thomson, to Galle P O.
22 Mirzaban, ss. Barlow, to Liverpool.
23 Chiltern, ss. Richardson, to Perim.
24 Travancore, ss. Barratt, to Venice.
24 Chyebassa, ss. Howell, to London.
24 Zumbel, ss. Symon, to London.
25 Curlew H M, ss. Castle, to P rt mouth.
25 Lynx, F G Boat, ——, to Saigon.
25 Tigre, ss. Lorcier, to Shanghi.
26 Thimvelli, ss. Molsen, to Newyork.
26 Annaby, ss. Morvan, to Marseilles.
26 Benarip, ss. Potter, to Bombay.
27 Kaiser-i-Hind, s. Leask, to Bussorah.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Principe D Carlos, P T S. Metzger, from Lisbon.
Kwang Tung, I G S S, Edward from Bassorah.
Strathairly, ss, C assop, from Cardiff.
Wild Swan, H M ss. Darcus, from Cruise.
Curzon, F G Boat, Laguerre, from Mahe.
Godavery, ss, Baron, from Mauritius.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vixon s—10 cases sherry. A Bisschock and Co; 30 cases iron safe, John S Elmore and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Venetia s—10 cases toys, Hajee Oomer Tyeb.

FROM TRIESTE.

Apis s—14 cases claret and 6 cases wine, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Nizam s—1 case saffron, Hajee Jewa N ormahamed.
Australia s—2 cases toys. Ebram Abcoilhoosein.

FROM ADEN.

Australia s—25 cases brandy, Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Consets s—60 cwts coir yarn, Metha Munjee; 80 bales cotton waste Go indr m Dwarkad s; 38 bales wool, Polly and Co; 75 bales wool, Ban ohai d Fakerchand; 15 bales cotton, Lindsay, Murland Co; 70 bales cotton, Stearne, Hobart and Co; 48 bales cotton Nu h obhoy Soonderund; 82 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 25 bales cotton dropping, Abramovitz and Co.
Colla s—1,085 bales rice Kessowji Cooleechund; 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales wool, Nurses Kuttoon.

FOR LONDON.

Hutton s—10 bales cotton, Ward A Graham and Co; 1,400 cwts rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co; 2½ cwts white lead, Khoo Kow Yeojee; 600 bags rice, Orh wjee Nuthoo; 6 cwts deer horns, 84 cwts sandalwood, 27 cwts ambuhuldee and 27½ cwts mustard seed, Canjee Jaith.
Nepaul s—1 bale cotton, P and O S N Co; 7 bales skins, Jewraj Mully; 19 bales skins, Currimbhoy Ranjee; 1 bale hides, Abramovitz and Co; 7½ cwts mother of pearl shells, Suchoobhoy Khokee; 704 cwts R tee h, Purshotum Moorhall; 84 cwts R seeth, Muniohunker Hurrisunker; 2 cases hawks, Sir C Forbes and Co; 5 bales silk, Roysey Amerchund.

FOR PORT SAID.

Scio s—150 cwts linseed and 750 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Apis s—60 cwts horns, Mondolfo and Co.
Mongolia s—300 bales cotton, Feel, Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mongolia s—68 bales coffee, R Merwanjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Africa s—100 bales cotton, C Rustonjee Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Rowlandson, Major, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Oliver, Capt, 1st Dept. on furlough, from Meerut.
Tennefather, Lieut, 4th Hussars, on leave, from Muttra.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 4.

Rowlandson, Major, Staff Corps, to join, to Madras.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters,
Poona 4th Sept. 1878.

Surg Major C F Ogilvie has been transferred from the med charge of the 14th Regt N I, to that of the 1st Regt N I.

The following orders are confirmed:—
Indoor station—Regimental order dated Aug 23, directing Maj F A J Vicary, offg wing commander, 5th Regt I L, to act as station staff officer, vice Lieut W D Gordon, H M 17th Foot, who is leaving the station.
20th N I—Regimental order dated Aug 17, directing Capt W S Henry, Actg Adjt, to officiate as wing officer, Lieut J N Gordon, offg as Adjt, same officer to officiate as Q Master temporarily, vice Capt G S Leathes, deceased.
The undermentioned officers are granted leave of absence:—
Major G E Maule, R A, 8 battery 2nd brigade, from July 17 to Sep 30, to Poona on private affairs.
Major H C Lowe, R A, battery 1 brigade, from Sept 2 to Nov 1, in extension on private affairs to Kurrachee.
Lieut C E Reynolds, R A, M battery, 1 brigade, from July 29 to January 28, 1879, on England on medical certificate.
Lieut Col H W Trent, H M 60th Foot, to England from date of embarkation for 15 months, on urgent private affairs.
Surg Major W L Farmer, to remain in England from July 19 to Jan 18, 1879, on med certificate.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 30.)

The services of Lieut-Colonel M G Clerk are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the N W Provinces and Oudh for appointment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate of Benares.

Sir Stuart Saunders Hogg, Kt, is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

Mr B C Geidt, C S, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd grade in Assam, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd grade.

The Hon'ble C P Hutteck, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough on urgent private affairs for 24 days.

Sir Robert Henry Davies, K C S I, C I E, is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

Lieut-Col J L Loch, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Inspector General of Police and Prisons in those Provinces.

Mr C J F S Forbes, Assistant Commissioner in British Burma to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th grade.

Mr H Bowden, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, to be an Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade.

Mr G L Weldemann, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade.

Lieut C H E Adamson, Assistant Commissioner, 4th grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade.

Mr J E Bridges, Superintendent Assistant Commissioner and Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade to be an Assistant Commissioner, 4th grade.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Major F Coddington, Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade, Surveys, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd grade; and the following changes of appointment are made in the Survey Department with effect from that date:—

Captain W Barron, R E, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade.

Mr H Horne, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade.

Captain G Woodthorpe, R E, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The name of the undermentioned officer is placed on the Indian Gradation List:—Colonel H D Abbott, C B, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major Generals, in consequence of the removal to the retired list of Lieut General S C Briggs, Madras Staff Corps, on the 1st May.

The following reward promotions are made.

Major M Okeefe, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieut Colonel.

Captain Marsh, Bengal General List, Infantry to be Major.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieut-Colonel, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance:—Lieut-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J N Young.

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieut-Colonel:—Major (Brevet Lieut-Colonel) C H S Scott and Major H Tyndall.

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major:—Captain G Young.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet.

Lieut-Colonel R C A Marshall, Lieut-Colonel A R McMahon, Lieut-Colonel T W Stansfeld, Lieut-Colonel A H M Dickey, Madras Staff Corps.

Lieut H H Hart, R E, Assistant Garrison Instructor, to be Garrison Instructor, vice Captain C E D Branson, General List Infantry, resigned.

Captain H Gunter, 73rd Foot, to be Garrison Instructor, vice Major J Haughton, R A, whose tour of Staff service has expired.

Captain C Keyes, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be an Assistant Military Accountant, on probation.

Deputy Surgeon-General J E Clutterbuck, Army Medical Department, is brought on the Administrative Staff of the British Medical Service in Bengal, vice Deputy Surgeon-General J L Impey, M B, transferred to the Home Establishment. Dr. Clutterbuck is appointed to the medical superintendence of the Lucknow circle.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain N C Martelli, Officiating Political Assistant 1st Class, is appointed to be Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and is posted to Rajpootana as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajpootana.

The following promotions, substantive pro tempore, in the Graded List of Political Officers, are made with effect from the 25th June:—

Major E R C Bradford, C S I, Officiating Resident, 1st Class, to be Resident, 1st Class, vice C Lonel Sir L Pelly, K C S I, K C B.

Colonel W H Beynon, Officiating Resident, 2nd Class, to be Resident, 2nd Class.

Colonel J W Osborne, C B, Officiating Resident, 3rd Class, to be Resident, 3rd Class.

Lieut-Colonel C C Barkley, Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, to be Political Agent, 1st Class.

Lieut-Colonel W F Kincaid, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, to be Political Agent, 2nd Class.

Major E Temple, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, to be Political Agent, 3rd Class.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major F Temple, Bengal Staff Corps, Political Assistant, 1st class, Officiating Secretary to the Political and Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, private affairs, for one year.

Major R Thorold, R E, Executive Engineer, Punjab, private affairs for fifteen months.

Captain R E S Smith, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 15th N I, private affairs, for one year and fifty-six days.

Surgeon-Major J E T Aitchison, Medical Officer 29th N I, is allowed furlough on private affairs, for two years.

It is hereby announced that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the 30th April 1878, in room of Major-General W G Owen, Madras Infantry, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance:—

Colonel Lewis William Buck, Madras Staff Corps.

Served with the expedition to China in 1857 and 1858, and was present at the capture of Canton in 1858. Mentioned favorably in letter from Commander-in-Chief, China, dated Hong-Kong, 24th February 1858, to Commander-in Chief, Madras. Mentioned favorably in Proceedings of Madras Government, date 23rd May 1858, No 201.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service:—

Lieut-Colonel W Cabell, Staff Corps, ordinary pension £292, annuity £205 10s.

The services of Surgeon J F Mullen are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Robert Barnaby to be Constructor of the Government Dockyard at Bombay.

Mr D P Jones, 3rd grade officer of the I G S Quangtung (on sick leave), to be 2nd grade officer of the I G S Dalhousie, vice Mr J H Dunn, retired.

Mr H Simpson, 3rd grade officer of the I G S Enterprise, to be 2nd grade officer, vice Mr E Goodrich, transferred.

Mr W C Hotham to be a 3rd grade officer on probation, and posted temporarily to the I G S Dalhousie, vice Mr D P Jones, on sick leave.

Mr C H Best to be a 4th grade officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, and posted to the I G S Kosi, vice Mr E J Beaumont, transferred.

The following officers are confirmed in their respective appointments and grades with effect from date of appointment:—

Mr H J Black 4th grade officer, I G S Dalhousie, Mr C Hewitt, 3rd grade officer, I G S Tenasserim, Mr R H Fenn, Commanding I G S Mayo Frere, Mr M Bean, Commanding I G S Kolaba, Mr T Robertson, 1st grade officer, I G S Dalhousie, Mr E C J Tate, Commanding I G S Teesta, Mr W Chanter, 4th grade officer, I G S Brassdell, Mr R B Dougherty, 3rd grade officer, I G S May Frere, Mr T G S Finny, 2nd grade officer, I G S Hugh Rose, Mr W Allen, 1st grade officer, I G S Clearwitch, Mr H J Price, 1st grade officer, I G S Kosi, Mr J Clarke 2nd grade officer, I G S Quangtung.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Captain L F Boileau, R E, Executive Engineer, N W Provinces and Oudh, Provincial Establishment, is transferred to Hyderabad.

Major J Lambert, R E, Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is granted three months' privilege leave.

The services of Mr H Mann, Sub-Engineer, Central System of State Railways, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on the Dhond and Manmad State Railway.

Mr F B Hebbert, Assistant Engineer, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley Railway, is transferred to the Central Provinces, Railway Branch.

Mr G Read, Accountant Office of the Accountant General, P W Department, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Messrs T P Pearson and H Chalkers are appointed to the P W Department as Accountants, 3rd grade, on probation, and Messrs W C Hicks and R O'Connor as temporary Accountants, 3rd and 4th grade, respectively, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

Mr R A Kerr is appointed an Accountant, 4th grade, on probation, and posted to Mysore.

Mr E A Leach, 2nd grade Clerk, Persian Gulf Section Indo-European Telegraph Department, is transferred to the Indian Telegraph Department as an Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 16th August.

Chaplains' Department, The Rev E A Rust to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class.

The Rev T P Mullins to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 14th August.

Engineer R B Turner has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

The following promotions have been made:—
Commander A T Brooke to be Captain.
Lieut E H M Davis to be Commander (Special promotion for services at the Cape of Good Hope).

Sub-Lieutenants J Ledgard, H F C Cavendish, Hon P M Bely-Hutchinson, P C Raitt, E P Chapman, J M Caufield, S B Tomson, E C H Selby, H Preedy, F W Keary, W F Tennard, W R H Edwards, M H M Seymour, A B G Greet, F B Boyer, D Alexander, M B Fowke, J Willison, E Ray, F F Bone, A L K Knapton, E B D'Oyly Apiin, Hon W Grimston, J R J Simpson, F R Gransmore Hon S J Fortescue, Hon A R Bethell, I R Grant, J A Ashworth, to be Lieutenants.

Navigating Sub-Lieut A F Drayson, has been promoted to the rank of Navigating Lieut.

HIGH COURT—SEPTEMBER 5.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

733-77—Chalk and W—Sum hudeen Jewajee vs The Secretary of State for India.
731-77—

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CRICKET, NORTH vs. SOUTH.

POONA, SEPT. 4.

The second innings of the South closed for 123 runs. The grand total of the North was 246, that of the South 182, so that the North won by 64 runs. The match for to-morrow is—Artillery and Engineers *versus* the World.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY OFF THE MOUTH OF THE THAMES.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

The Saloon steamer Princess Alice, one of a line of excursion steamers running between London Bridge and Sheerness, while on her return voyage last night from Sheerness to London with a large number of excursionists on board, was run down by the steamer Bywell Castle, and sank before any assistance could be rendered. 550 passengers are known to have perished.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON IN THE SEA OF MARMORA.

The British Ironclad Squadron, at present stationed in the Sea of Marmora, will shortly withdraw to the entrance of the Dardanelles.

FRANCE AND THE PORTE.

PARIS, SEPT. 3.

France has counselled the Porte to come to an agreement with Greece respecting the extension of frontier to the Northern Greek Provinces as arranged at the Congress, and further states that she would consider a naval warfare, carried on by Turkey against Greece, inadmissible.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 4.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Gwalior, with outward English Mails of the 23rd inst., sailed for Bombay at 12 noon to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, SEPT. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Java, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, sailed from here yesterday.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight....	1-7/32
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	79⅛
4½ per cent. do.	84⅛
5 per cent. do.	94⅛
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872.....	112⅛
Bar Silver	52⅛

About £250,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

THE MONSOON.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 4.

CANNANORE, 5-10 p.m.—Weather cloudy; thermometer max. 85; min. 79; W. B. 75; barometer 29·73. Fall of rain 3 cents.

CANARA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S. 6; thermometer 85; barometer 29·862. Fall of rain 20 cents.

MANGALORE, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind S. light; thermometer 87. Fall of rain 73 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S.; thermometer 87; barometer 29·82.

VINGORLA 4 p.m.—Weather raining; wind SE. S.W. Fall of rain 75 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	88 31	96 45	94 7
Sept. 3 Tuesday	0 0	.....	.....
„ 4 Wednesday	.....	0 0	0 0
Total.....	88 31	96 45	94 7
Fall up to 3rd Sept. 1877	67 98	.....	.....
„ „ 4th „ „	.....	48 9	56 12

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 8 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 7 11-16d.	per Re.
Bills, 4 months' sight	1s. 8¼d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „	1s. 8¼d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	1s. 8 5-32d.	„
France, 3 „ „	2. 11.	„

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in Government House at Gunnesh Khind on Friday, the 13th instant, at midday.

WE understand that Mr. Kessowjee Naik, the well-known Hindoo merchant, during the late Hindoo festival, released 28 prisoners from the civil jail by paying the amount of their debts, amounting to Rs. 1,300. Acts of charity of this nature are not common now-a-days.

MR. POLLEN, the special Sessions Judge, resumed the trial of the native editors and others at the Surat Adawlut on Monday the 2nd inst. His Honor said that, since the last sitting, he had gone through the depositions and he was prepared to admit the last three prisoners to bail, as he found they were connected only with the less serious offences. As to the first three prisoners, being the vakil and the two editors, his Honor adhered to his former decision. The last three accused were admitted to the same bail as they gave before the magistrate—namely, Rs. 5,000 each. The witness Tribhowun Bhicka was further cross-examined and said that, since he gave his evidence, a policeman had twice been to his house to take him to Motilal Inspector, but he declined to go. A policeman named Dwarkapersad was called into Court and contradicted Tribhowun's statements. The latter maintained, however, that he was the sepoy who called twice at his house. Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, in further cross-examination by Mr. Gill, stated that, on the 3rd or 4th April, he was furnished the names of the accused and Mr. Kallabhoy (vakil for the prosecution) as the persons who were making inflammatory speeches. He had not ordered the present prosecution to be instituted: he simply ordered enquiries to be made as to who the inciters were. The prisoners were arrested in his absence from Surat. On the 3rd April, at an interview with him, accused Nos. 2 and 3 agreed to assist him in the interest of peace and order by making speeches or going round among the people. In his report to Government on the riots, Mr. Ollivant remarked that *mahajuns*, vakils, and native editors were inciting the people. He had them in his mind the accused and Mr. Kallabhoy. The report was founded upon information obtained from respectable people of different positions, whose names Mr. Ollivant declined to disclose. He had blamed the vakils for the prosecution for not having produced before the magistrate the boy who was said to have been sent by Goolabdas to call Cassiram to his house. Mr. Ollivant did not yet know of any sufficient reason why the boy was not produced before the magistrate. Mr. Kallabhoy, vakil, was next called and denied that the witness Tribhowun had ever been to his house or brought there by Motilal Inspector. He had reason to suppose that Nos. 2 and 3 were taking a leading part in the agitation against the licence tax. Witness admitted being on bad terms with the accused Goolabdas and entered into a short history of the animosity existing between him and Goolabdas and between the latter and several other vakils. Witness said he has had nothing to do with the agitation against the licence tax.

THE *Pioneer*—There are awkward precedents on record of a prisoner being hanged first and tried afterwards, but it is rather late in the day to talk of a man's guilt who has been fairly tried and honourably acquitted by a jury with the full approval of the judge. And yet the Bombay Government seem to have taken this course in the unlucky cases of grain robbery in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. Mr. Bedford, the station-master of Sholapore, and Mr. Dewey, the Goods Agent of the Company in Bombay, after being treated as convicted offenders, were discharged when put upon trial, the evidence being proved to be of the most worthless kind, and the witnesses confessing in one or two cases that they had been tutored by the police. The Commission which brought about the trial was generally held to have failed ignominiously; and its members bungled so in their efforts to reach the truth that they made confusion worse confounded. Mr. Arthur Crawford and Major Wise, the Government representatives, threw themselves into the arms of the railway police—men employed by the Government and independent of the Company—and were consequently hoodwinked in a manner which made all their efforts ineffective. After carefully working up evidence, the police triumphantly arrested two Europeans filling responsible posts on the line, only to find that no case could be made out against them, even with the aid of suborned witnesses. One would suppose that, the Commission having altogether failed, it would have been blotted out and forgotten, but the Government have seen fit to perpetuate their mistake by a very curious resolution. Sir Richard Temple with his usual energy has issued a minute, and this minute is endorsed and approved by his advisers, thus becoming practically the utterance of the whole Council. Its apparent aim is to make serious reflections upon the working staff of the railway from Mr. Conder, the Traffic Manager, downwards; and this is the more extraordinary as Mr. Conder was the third member of the Commission before mentioned. The antecedents of the officials are touched upon, and the Company is told that the principal posts in the Traffic Department should be filled only by "gentlemen of character, energy and ability." The kid-glove and tooth-pick school of railway officia's would, in short, be the salvation of the railway, and if high salaries had to be paid for their services it would be of little moment, for integrity would be secured. Integrity does not always mean business ability or willingness to work night and day when pressure like that experienced during the Madras famine is put upon the staff. The Government police are whitewashed by Sir Richard Temple, even more effectively than was the London force by Mr. Lowe; all the blame is thrown upon the railway officials, and the two men who were honourably acquitted are indirectly declared to have been guilty of fraud upon a large scale.

SOME prisoners in the Murmugaum Jail (Goa) made a breach in the prison wall on the 24th August, and at 3 o'clock in the morning 15 of them escaped by this means. The guard who pursued the fugitives finding that the prisoners could not be overtaken fired at them, killing five and wounding five others who were captured. The rest escaped.

THE death of the Rev. John Robinson, for many years Bengali Translator to the Government of Bengal, is announced.

THE Lahore paper says,—"There is only one way in which the British Government can recover lost ground and secure that dominant influence in Cabul which is essential for the security of the Queen's Indian Empire. The time is past for shrinking from the responsibility which naturally devolves upon us, and in India the boldest course is usually the safest. The Mission now about to proceed to Cabul should convey a plain statement of our terms, and Sir Neville Chamberlain should be instructed to offer the Amir our friendship, under substantial guarantees on both sides, coupled with a distinct intimation that he rejects it at his peril. If he does reject it, no time should be lost in securing those strategical positions in the Ameer's dominions which form the bulwark of India."

THE *Pioneer*—The telegram from our London Correspondent, about the Retirement Scheme for the Artillery and Engineers, published in the *Pioneer* of the 26th ultimo, though unconfirmed, we find, by any information on the subject received as yet by the Government of India, may be fully trusted. In a case of that kind, passing the India Office is practically equivalent to absolute sanction, for the War Office is not likely to oppose a scheme which it has known to favour in advance. As regards the Royal Engineers, the measure is certain to give a considerable spur to promotion, both in the Corps and the Department of Public Works; indeed, we have already heard the names of no less than nine officers in Bengal alone, confidently mentioned as ready to retire.

THE following extraordinary paragraph appears prominently in the *Whitehall Review*:—Despite the statements of the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the course of the debate on the Indian Budget, the relations of the British and Russian Governments are evidently strained, so much so, indeed, that certain of our transports now in foreign waters have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for any emergency which may arise, while we are informed also that negotiations are proceeding with a view to secure other vessels for transport purposes. The Indian troops now on their way back to Madras have been carefully selected as being among those especially reliable—they are, in fact, picked men, known to be well-affected towards British rule. We shall not be far wrong in stating that information from English agents in Russia is anxiously awaited by the Government. In the event of hostilities between Russia and England, the Madras troops would, we have reason to know, protect the China side of our Empire: the north-western frontier is already well guarded by some 100,000 men.

AT the International Congress of Orientalists, which will meet at Florence on the 12th of September and sit till the 18th, there will probably be present Mr. Edward Eastwick, Mr. E. L. Brandreth, Dr. Rost of the India Office, Mr. Rogers of Cairo, Lieut.-Col. Pearse, and the Rev. J. Long. The following public bodies and societies will be represented by delegates, viz., the India Office, the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the British Museum, the Royal Asiatic Society, the Philological Society, the Society of Biblical Archæology, and the Anthropological Society.

Vanity Fair says that the belief that the resistance met with by the Austrian troops is not due to the Government of the Porte but to the intrigues of Servia and Montenegro with or without Russian influence, is daily gaining ground at Vienna. Hence the change of front of the Austrian Government, which is not unlikely to take severe measures against the two principalities.

THE Italians have been looking forward with the greatest impatience to the publication of the "Green" Book containing the diplomatic correspondence on the Eastern Question. The Radicals have so often declared that territorial compensation had been promised to Italy for the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Austrians that they are much disappointed at nothing of the sort being recorded in the official publication, and now declare that the Government has kept back a number of documents.

THE *World* says that a peerage has been offered to Lord Odo Russell as an acknowledgment of his services as third Plenipotentiary at Berlin.

Truth has been told that the Speaker's attention has been called to the amount of liquor habitually drunk by some M. P.'s within the precincts of the House of Commons.

SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF, who has just been promoted from K. C. M. G. to G. C. M. G., and appointed English member of the Eastern Roumelian Commission, has been very useful to his party, and it would have been hard on him if his services had not been recognised. It was he who got up the famous protest of the Jingo M. P.'s against Lord Derby, and may thus be said to have made Lord Salisbury a K. G. and Secretary of Foreign Affairs. *Truth* says—I like to see these instances of gratitude between public men. As a speaker Sir Henry is fairly successful; he was brought up in the Foreign Office, and then became something or other in the Ionian Islands. When our Protectorate over these Islands ceased, he received a retiring-pension and became a Knight of St. Michael and St. George, which was then an Ionian order of chivalry. As a *raconteur* he enjoys a high reputation, and be the subject what it may, he always points his moral and adorns his tale. If he only realises in his new post that he represents England and not the Conservative Party, he will be the right man in the right place, for he has considerable ability, and especially diplomatic ability. Sir Henry Bulwer occupied a similar position in the Principalities after the Crimean war, and was transferred to the Embassy at Constantinople. It may be that the new Henry will tread the same ladder as the old Henry. Sir H. D. Wolff is the son of the famous Dr. Wolff who was the great Eastern traveller of his day. It is related of him, that being at Smyrna, he added in a postscript of a letter to a friend, "send me a wife by next mail." The friend showed this letter as a curiosity to some ladies. One of them was a sister of the present Lord Orford. She at once said that she was ready to marry the distinguished traveller, went to Smyrna, and carried out her purpose. As the marriage was a most happy one, it shows that love before sight is sometimes even more potent than love at first sight.

THE journeys of the Empress Eugenie and of the Prince Imperial are creating much interest and speculation in the world of political gossips in the principal cities of Europe. The Empress has made a lengthened stay in Vienna, where she has been treated with marked and cordial deference, not only by the Emperor and the members of the Imperial Family, but also by all who are in high position in that capital. *Truth* hears that the Empress has been unwearied in sight-seeing, doing not only the galleries of pictures and works of art, but showing an equal interest in the scientific improvements in the implements of war. At the tomb of the Emperor Maximilian, the Empress gave way to bursts of uncontrollable grief—an emotion which was shared in by all who were present. Before leaving, the Emperor Franz Josef took from the tomb of his ill-fated brother a funeral wreath, and handed it to the Empress as a souvenir of her visit and a mark of the Emperor's respect and regard.

THE death is announced of the Rev. George Gilfillan, which occurred suddenly at Brechin. He was the author of 'A Gallery of Literary Portraits,' 'Bards of the Bible,' and numerous other works, besides being a voluminous contributor to periodical literature. Under his superintendence, Mr. Nichol, of Edinburgh, published his well-known octavo edition of the British Poets in a number of volumes. Mr. Gilfillan was the minister of a church in Dundee, and has been prominent amongst the Scottish clergy for the broad views which he enunciated from his pulpit and elsewhere.

THE following gentlemen (says *Truth*) are about to be rewarded for their faithful services with Peerages:—Mr. H. Chaplin, Mr Beresford Hope, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, and—last, but not least—Mr. John Walter, of the *Times*. I suspected something when the *Times*, after cursing the Government up hill and down dale, took to blessing her Majesty's Ministers. *O tempora! O mores!*

TURKEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 14.

AN Englishman who is now travelling in Cyprus sends me some interesting information respecting it. He says that the effects of Turkish misrule are chiefly in the fact that though the islanders, except at rare intervals, have been peaceful and loyal, and have yielded a good revenue to the Turkish Government, they have received absolutely nothing in return. The ancient tanks and water-courses are dried up, the island is without roads or piers, and in the once famous port of Famagousta there is not above nine feet of water. The harvest is just now being gathered in and is magnificent, but the corn is, as of old, trodden out by oxen. The land is very rich and suitable for corn, and of late cotton has been introduced with success. The people seem happy and contented. Of late years the government of the Turk, though it has been inefficient has been mild, and if there has been any oppression, it has been merely the oppression of the poor by the rich, and has affected the Christians and Moslems equally. The English have been well received by both the Turks and the so-called Greeks, and have already made great progress in the construction of roads and piers, have established a mail service, and have in other ways begun to introduce modern improvements into the island. Unfortunately some of the Greek inhabitants, stimulated by adventurers from Greece, have already begun to lay the foundations of future trouble. These men will be quite content to permit the English to occupy Cyprus, until, under English care and by the help of English money, the island has become prosperous. But so soon as a certain degree of prosperity has been attained, they will begin to clamour for annexation to Greece, precisely as they did in the case of the Ionian Islands. They are already saying that they merely accept English rule provisionally, and are calling on every one to take notice that they are Greek by descent, which is not true, and Greek by aspiration, which is true, but not much to the purpose. The truth is that the inhabitants of Cyprus, whether they be Mahometans or Christians, are for the most part of Syrian or Phœnician origin. Very few Greeks of pure race, such, for instance as are the Greeks of Chio, are to be found in Cyprus.

The following, under date of 31st July, reaches me from Batoum:—

"Just arrived. The news here is that the inhabitants are going to resist the Russians anyhow. Just paid a visit to Dervish Pasha. He is an old acquaintance of mine of the Montenegrin war. He pretended to ignore the result of the Congress altogether, and said that he did not believe the Russians would get Batoum. There are about thirty battalions of troops in this district, of which twelve are here and in the immediate neighbourhood, eight on the frontier, and the rest towards Artwin (Livans). Then there are three battalions of regularly organized Zeybeks, one hundred Circassians, and between seven and eight thousand Lazes. There are one ironclad and an old wooden frigate in the harbour, which is, by the way, a great deal better than I was led to believe by the English newspapers. It is a harbour, indeed, the men of-war anchoring at a distance of scarcely 50 yards from the shore. Artwin is occupied by the Russians and the Turks jointly, but a fortnight ago, during a dark night, the Turks withdrew secretly to two rocky heights, where they are safe in case of a surprise on the part of the Russians, and they have provided themselves abundantly with provisions so as to be able to stand a siege. Last week 60 artillery horses disembarked here from Stamboul. Dervish Pasha has renewed his contracts for supplies for several months to come. While stopping at Samsoren we saw a large steamer which was taking rice for Batoum, and it is expected to arrive here in a few days. All this does not look like a surrender! The people here say that they will hoist the French and English flags if the Russians approach. Several Laze tribes have openly defied the Turkish Government and sent deputations to say that they do not recognise the Sultan any longer if he cedes Batoum. At Ersinghian there are 20 battalions assembled under Ismail Hakki Pasha, and they are in bad condition. The troops here look well enough, though they seldom get meat, a scarce article in this place."

As I have stated, the foregoing remarks came to me from Batoum under date of the 31st July, but I can confirm the news by statements made to me more recently. On the 10th of August we received a despatch from Trebizonde, which stated that the Lazes were determined to resist the progress of the Russians. The same despatch informed us that the Russians at Erzeroum had received a reinforcement of ten thousand men, from which we may infer that they have no present intention of quitting Armenia. Later on the 16th August an official despatch arrived which informed us that the Russian General Komanoff had ordered his army to advance towards Batoum. The despatch went on to state that the Lazes, on hearing of this news, had determined, with or without the Turks, to resist the Russians. The despatch added that the Lazes had determined to disregard the orders of the Sultan who had so basely deserted them, and had resolved to place themselves under English or French protection. At the date of the transmission of this despatch it was supposed that about sixty thousand Lazes were under arms, but all figures derived from Turkish sources must be received with caution. There is no improvement in the condition of Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The Austrians have had to fight their way inch by inch, have lost a large number of men, and are exposed to the risk of having to encounter a guerilla warfare all through the winter. Apparently Russia has stirred up the Servians and the Montenegrins against the Austrians, and most assuredly the Porte, by the agency of a certain Abeddin Bey, the Government Commissary of the Galata Exchange, has stirred up the Albanians against the Austrians. The Austrian Ambassador does not cease to remonstrate with the Sultan on the conduct of his subjects, and to intimate that if the Porte does not permit Bosnia and the Herzegovina to be occupied rapidly and tranquilly, Austria will be forced to treat the provinces as conquered territory. There is no reasonable being here who does not perceive that Bosnia and the Herzegovina ought to pine for, and to strive for annexation to Austria, and that to keep up their nominal connection with Turkey is to rival the tyranny of Mezentius, who, as all readers of Virgil know, was wont to bind the living to the dead.

The affairs of Greece make little or no progress. The French Ambassador and the Italian Charge d'Affairs continue to support the claims of Greece, and to insist that the decisions of the Congress shall be respected, but the fussily feeble person who represents England at this Court continues to countenance the animosity of the Porte to Greece. So long as he is here and has any influence the Porte will be led to believe that it may do precisely what it pleases, and will be as far from the execution of any sensible project of reform as ever it was. I do not know whether the *World* of London is read at Bombay. If it be read by you, you may be interested in knowing that the number of "Celebrities at Home," entitled "Sir Henry Layard as Therapia," was written by the editor of the *Levant Herald*, who had so nearly been expelled from Turkey for writing a memoir on "ex-Sultan Mourad at home at Tcheraghan." The description given in the *World* of Sir Henry Layard, of Lady Layard, of their home and its surroundings, is so ludicrously unlike the reality that we have not done laughing at it yet.

A DECIDEDLY uncomfortable invention is said to be on the way from America. If a man wishes to have no secrets from his medical adviser he shall swallow a pill containing a minute apparatus for the production of the electric light. Granting that he is sufficiently translucent—which seems to me a doubtful matter—the state of his digestion will be at once made manifest.

MADEMOISELLE DODU, head of a telegraph-station at Montreuil-sous-Bois, in France, has been created by Marshal MacMahon a "Knight" of the Legion of Honour. The brave Dodu, during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, had the pluck to intercept a telegram addressed by one German commander to another, and thus prevented the surrounding and capture of an entire French division.

THE visit of the Shah of Persia to Vienna a few weeks ago has, among other things, resulted in the engagement of a body of Austrian officers to go to Teheran, for the purpose of re-organising the Persian army. The Emperor Francis Joseph has granted two years' leave of absence to one general, a dozen colonels, and some sixty other officers, who have accepted engagements under the Shah for that period.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE AUSTRO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

VIENNA, August 16.

The Convention between Austria and Turkey relative to the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was signed yesterday by Count Andrassy and Karatheodori Pasha, the Turkish Plenipotentiary.

EXECUTION OF HODEL.

BERLIN, August 16.

Hodel the perpetrator of the attempt upon the life of the Emperor William on the 11th May last, was decapitated early this morning in the courtyard of the new prison, and Imperial decree dated the 8th inst. having decided that justice must be allowed to take its course.

THE BULGARIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 15.

The Porte is urging on the foreign Powers that a Consular Commission in Bulgarian Roumelia be appointed as speedily as possible before the departure of the Russian troops, as it is alleged there has been wholesale appropriation of Mussulman property by the Bulgarians. It is also urged that Russia should consent to this arrangement in order to avoid further recriminations, as the Bulgarians will probably avail themselves of the absence of the Russians to fix the responsibility on the Russian authorities of all instances of proved depredation.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 14.

The Note addressed by the Porte to the Powers in reference to the demands of Greece declares that Turkey never accepted the principle of a rectification of frontier. It says:—"No really national insurrection has broken out in the provinces of Thessaly and Epirus since 1829. Armed bands have passed the frontier, but have not been able to draw the population into an insurrectionary movement. Greece lays stress upon the moderation she displayed during the Russo-Turkish war, but she negotiated with Russia several times, and mooted the question of a partition of Roumelia. She asked in vain for naval assistance from Russia, and, not succeeding in obtaining any, she renounced the idea of going to war, through dread of the power of Turkey." The Note refutes some other allegations of M. Delyannis, and the only point in it which affords grounds for hoping that an understanding may be arrived is that the Porte leaves to the Powers the task of judging its arguments.

SOUTH AFRICA.

CAPE TOWN, July 30.

The frontier news is satisfactory. The Government has obtained a cession of the western bank of St. John's River. Colonel E. Wood's column has reached Kokstad all well. In Griqualand West hostilities still continue. In one engagement on our side, Mr. Arnold, of the Diamond Fields Horse, and two Zulus were killed, and four Europeans wounded.

A subsidy of £16,000 per annum for a telegraph between the colony and England has been passed.

AUSTRIA AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 15

The Convention with Austria relative to the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina has been concluded. The Austrian Government at first desired to settle the conditions of the occupation by means of an exchange of notes, but in view of the resistance of the Bosnians it made important concessions in order to obtain the more solemn sanction of a Convention for the occupation. The duration of the occupation has not been fixed; but several articles of the Convention recognise the sovereignty of the Sultan, and it is provided that in the churches and mosques public prayers for him shall continue to be offered.

Advices from Mostar published here to-day announce the receipt of intelligence that a company of the 32nd infantry regiment, under the command of Captain Medwell, while engaged in reconnoitring on Tuesday last, between Stolatz and Labinje, encountered near Ravonice an insurgent force much superior in number. The insurgents immediately delivered an attack, and the Austrian troops, after offering an obstinate resistance, were compelled to retreat. Five other companies of the same regiment were subsequently despatched from Stolatz to the assistance of their comrades, but were unable to dislodge the insurgents from their positions. In consequence of this accumulation of insurgent bands, considerable reinforcements have been despatched to Stolatz.

Thirty Turkish battalions stationed in Bosnia, including five battalions of regular troops, have joined the insurgents.

TURKISH REFORMS IN ASIA MINOR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 16.

The difficulties which had arisen between Turkey and England in reference to the introduction of reforms in Asia Minor have almost entirely been removed. Sir Austen Layard has abandoned some of his demands which had been objected to by the Porte. The latter declared that the treaty respecting Cyprus did not imply the renunciation by Turkey of her independence. Turkey would listen to the counsels of England, but would introduce the reforms herself, without there being any necessity for the installation in Asia of British Residents, who would seek to introduce reforms instead of merely watching over their execution.

BOMBAY.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—There is but one case committed as yet for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commences on the 10th instant.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Bastian Philip, a shopkeeper, was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. W. Webb for selling spirituous liquors by retail without a licence.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of new patients admitted during the last month was 4,624, the average daily attendance being 149. Of this number 1,506 were children.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a court-martial held at Belgaum the sentence of 5 years' penal servitude passed on Private Angell, H. M. 2-7 Foot, Royal Fusiliers, was commuted to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

A VAGRANT.—An American negro named George Robert Stanley, a British subject and a native of Nova Scotia, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper. He was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—George Walker and three other European seamen of the British ship Cartsburn were sentenced each to weeks' hard labour by Mr. C. P. Cooper, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen.

ASSAULTS.—A Goanese named Joss Francis was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. W. Webb for assaulting a man named Mahomed Ali.—A Mahomedan named Shaik Hoosein Shaik Hyder was yesterday fined by Mr. Nana Morojee Rs. 30, or in default to two months' rigorous imprisonment for assaulting a Parsee named Fallonjee Sorabjee.

WE understand that a petition, signed by upwards of five thousand Portuguese, has been forwarded to the Archbishop of Goa, expressing the general dissatisfaction in the Roman Catholic community in consequence of the appointment of the Rev. N. Fialho as Vicar to the Church of St. Francis Xavier in Dabul, and praying that the matter may be re-considered.

LAUNCH.—On the 13th August, at Scotsdown, Messrs. Charles Connell and Co. launched an iron three-decked screw steamer of 2,000 tons, built under special survey, to class 100 A 1 at Lloyd's. Her engines of 400-horse power, are to be supplied by Messrs. John and James Thomson, Finnieston Engine Works. This vessel has been built to the order of Messrs. Alexander and Radcliffe, Liverpool, for their "Hall" line of steamers trading between Liverpool and Bombay, and will, by the Porte, by the agency of a certain Abeddin Bey, the Government Commissary of the Galata Exchange, has stirred up the Albanians against the Austrians. The Austrian Ambassador does not cease to remonstrate with the Sultan on the conduct of his subjects, and to intimate that if the Porte does not permit Bosnia and the Herzegovina to be occupied rapidly and tranquilly, Austria will be forced to treat the provinces as conquered territory. There is no reasonable being here who does not perceive that Bosnia and the Herzegovina ought to pine for, and to strive for annexation to Austria, and that to keep up their nominal connection with Turkey is to rival the tyranny of Mezentius, who, as all readers of Virgil know, was wont to bind the living to the dead.

The affairs of Greece make little or no progress. The French Ambassador and the Italian Charge d'Affairs continue to support the claims of Greece, and to insist that the decisions of the Congress shall be respected, but the fussily feeble person who represents England at this Court continues to countenance the animosity of the Porte to Greece. So long as he is here and has any influence the Porte will be led to believe that it may do precisely what it pleases, and will be as far from the execution of any sensible project of reform as ever it was. I do not know whether the *World* of London is read at Bombay. If it be read by you, you may be interested in knowing that the number of "Celebrities at Home," entitled "Sir Henry Layard as Therapia," was written by the editor of the *Levant Herald*, who had so nearly been expelled from Turkey for writing a memoir on "ex-Sultan Mourad at home at Tcheraghan." The description given in the *World* of Sir Henry Layard, of Lady Layard, of their home and its surroundings, is so ludicrously unlike the reality that we have not done laughing at it yet.

BILLIARDS.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, Junior, and Mr. Fred. Shorter played a game of billiards in Bombay last evening, at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The game was 1,000 up, Mr. Shorter receiving 500 points. Play commenced at ten minutes past nine. Roberts commenced soon after starting to gain on his opponent, and put on one or two neat breaks, such as 23 and 42, which with minor contributions, brought his total up to 106, as compared to Shorter's 275. Then small breaks on both sides brought the game to—Roberts 426. After this, a break of 10 point Roberts put on 20, then Shorter added 56, and Roberts immediately afterwards ran from 195 to 280. Shorter responded to Roberts's last effort with 44, increasing his total to 408. About three strokes later, Roberts made a break of 26, at the close of which the game stood—Shorter 426; Roberts 329. From 426, Shorter ran, with a break of 68, including 7 spots, to 494. Some very slow play followed for a few minutes, and then Roberts got the balls to his liking and put on a pretty break of 90 points (including 29 consecutive spots), at the close of which the game stood—Shorter 499; Roberts 426. After this, Shorter made the running for a time, and by the aid of small breaks, including one of 41 points and another of 50 points, soon increased his score to 628, as compared to Roberts's 459. Roberts went from 459 to 475, and a few innings later, Shorter leaped from 642 to 760, principally by the aid of 37 consecutive spot strokes. Another break by Shorter, a stroke or two afterwards increased his total to 783, when "half time" was called, Roberts's score being then 482. Soon after the interval, Shorter added a 40 break, to which Roberts responded with 141, at the close of which latter break the score stood—Shorter 868; Roberts 668. Roberts's next effort was a 69 break, which increased his 737; in his next entry, Shorter made 57; and Roberts followed with two breaks of 89 and 41. The game then stood—Shorter 958; Roberts 867. Shorter crept gradually along, a few at a time, and, Roberts only making one more break of any consequence, viz. 37, he won by 93 points. The game was finished about five minutes to twelve o'clock.

REPLY TO MEMORIAL OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

BREAK OF GAUGE BETWEEN NAGPORE TO RAIPORE.

Bombay Castle, 28th August 1878.

To the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—I am directed to forward, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, copy of letter from the Government of India, dated 14th August, being a reply to the Memorial of the Chamber, dated 15th May last, praying that, for reasons stated, the 5' 6" gauge should be adopted instead of the metre gauge in the construction of the railway recently sanctioned from Nagpore to Raipore in the Central Provinces.—I have, &c.

HANCOCK, Colonel, R. E.
Under-Secretary to Government.

To His Excellency the Right Hon. LORD LYTTON, G.C.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

The Memorial of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your Memorialists, having reason to believe that the extension of the Railway from Nagpore to Raipore has been sanctioned, regret to learn that it is proposed that the line should be constructed on the narrow gauge, which would cause a break of gauge at Nagpore, and would, in other respects, impair the efficiency of the line as a means of safe and easy communication for the heavy local traffic of the districts, and for the through traffic when the line is extended to Calcutta.

The line will open up the greater part of Chhattisgarh, the most populous portion of the Central Provinces, in which all kinds of agricultural produce are raised in superabundant quantities, but in which development is at a standstill partly for want of the means of transport. The Commissioner of the Central Provinces, in his Report of the Trade and Resources of those Provinces for the year 1876-77, describes the present condition of Chhattisgarh as follows:—"A run of a few good seasons is as much dreaded by the cultivators as a failure of the crops, for his produce is then a drug in the market, and he must sell at any price for money to pay the rent of his land." The development of production in the Central Provinces after 1875, when the people began to appreciate the advantages of railway communication, is still progressing, and few lines of railway could, from the great fertility of Chhattisgarh, be sanctioned in India, with better prospects of being financially successful than the Nagpore—Raipore line; nor could any line, when the quantity and bulky nature of its traffic are considered, require the greater capacity of the broad gauge more than this.

That in addition to the heavy traffic in grain and seeds which is certain to flow to this line from the surrounding districts, the line will eventually form a part of the main through line of communication between Calcutta and Bombay, for the G. I. P. Railway Company's system when extended from Nagpore to Calcutta will, while intersecting the richest provinces in India, shorten the distance between the Capital and this Port by perhaps not less than 200 miles.

That the narrow gauge system may be well adapted for the branches of trunk lines, and for local lines on which the traffic is inconsiderable; but your Memorialists respectfully urge that it would be impolitic to introduce a break of gauge into a line which will ultimately be a great trunk line, as it would necessitate the reconstruction of the line on the broad gauge, at great loss to the country, when the through communication has been established.

That your Memorialists presume that it has been decided to adopt the narrow gauge on this important line on the ground that there would be a considerable saving in the first outlay. Practically, however, there is little or no cost between the completion of the line on the broad and on the narrow gauge, with rolling stock, shops, contingencies, &c., would not, your Memorialists believe, according to estimates, be greater than £1,500 per mile, while experience has demonstrated that the cost of working a narrow gauge railway, when there is a heavy traffic, is much greater than the cost of working the broad gauge.

That a break of gauge in the heart of a producing district of the country, which a large portion of the G. I. P. Railway Company's grain and seeds traffic comes, will diminish the utility of the proposed line, and materially affect the well-being of the people, and the consequent prosperity of the Imperial revenue; and that the interruption will obstruct the efficient transit of the through traffic when the line is extended to Calcutta.

For these reasons your Memorialists pray that in the construction of the line from Nagpore to Raipore, the broad gauge be adopted.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

For, and on behalf of, the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

W. LANG, Chairman.
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 15th May, 1878.

THE WESTERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE local meeting in connection with this Association commenced yesterday at the Colaba Range. The light was good, but the wind was very puzzling, and the shooting was not nearly up to practice form. The following were the matches fired:—

THE ASSOCIATION STAKES.—Open to all comers.

Distance	500 yards.
Rifle	Class II.
No. of Shots	Seven.
Position	Any.
Entrance Fee	Rs. 3

PRIZES.

1	Rs. 50	4	Rs. 20
2	„ 40	5	„ 10
3	„ 30		

Snider allowed 2 points.

	Scores.	Total.
Mr Melvin	5 3 5 4 3 5 5	30
Lieut Price	5 4 5 5 5 3	30
Mr Jefferies	5 4 5 5 4 2 5	30
Mr Johnston	3 5 2 5 4 4 5	28
Mr Freeman	4 4 5 3 4 2 5	27
Mr Hall	2 2 5 3 5 4 5	26
Mr Whitehead	3 2 3 2 4 3 4	21
Col Barclay	3 3 2 2 3 2 5	20
Corpl Clarke	2 2 2 4 retired	10
Corpl Fahey	4 2 2 2 retired	10
Lieut Thorpe	3 5 0 3 2 retired	10
Sergt Bayne	2

tion of the Criminal Procedure Code which authorized my taking the examination of Cassiram on oath.

Mr. Gill (handing a copy of the Code)—Perhaps you will be good enough to find it out now.

Mr. Pestonjee—Is it section 122 ?

Mr. Ollivant (after reading it)—I think under that section I have the authority. The whole of my recollection Motilal Inspector was present when a writer named Jemnadas took down the deposition of Cassiram. I saw Motilal occasionally and spoke to him in connection with this case. He reported to me he knew who the boy was that was sent to call Cassiram. I told both Motilal and the Police Superintendent that the boy ought to be produced at once. They made some excuse for not producing him. I don't remember the boy's name, but he was said to be a relation of Goolabdas. The excuse was either that Mr. Lely would not take the boy's evidence or that he had vanished. I still think the boy ought to have been produced, and I blamed the vakils for not having brought him before the magistrate. I don't know of any sufficient reason why he was not produced. I had Nos. 2 and 3 arrested in reference to the Schoolmasters; and I believe the enquiry is still pending. At Jalalpore, I did question a witness named Fackera Hurribhoy. I suppose a warrant was out against him as a rioter. He was confined in the Geekwar's territory, and an application was made for his extradition. A Foujdar named Bhaijee first brought Fackera to me, not Motilal Inspector. The third class magistrate of Jalalpore was in my tent and took down the deposition of the witness. I think I took Fackera's deposition on the information of the Police Superintendent, or Motilal. I think the deposition of Fackera was signed by a relation of his who had called with him. The deposition was not written out without any questions being put. I put the questions, and the magistrate wrote down and interpreted them. Fackera did not refuse to sign his deposition. I never saw Fackera that I had out on enlargement to him. I don't remember telling him that statements made by him would not be used against him. I did not tell him that he should come to no harm if he told the truth. Fackera has not yet been put on his trial. I imagine he is out on bail. I don't know whether he is on bail or has been discharged. I have not thought it worth while to enquire. The shopkeepers in the Jahappa bazaar are considered rather a turbulent set.

Mr. Peroshaw did not cross-examine.

Re-examined by Mr. Branson—I heard the licence tax forms first issued had been withdrawn. I ordered them to be withdrawn in case they had not been withdrawn. There was a large crowd of persons in the Castle when Nos. 2 and 3 came to me on the 3rd April. (A few licence tax forms and notifications were read and put in.) On the 4th April, the crowd said "We won't go until you stop the tax." I believed from information received that Nos. 4 and 5 had greater influence than anybody else in the closing or opening of the shops. In my opinion it was dangerous to the public peace that the shops should be shut. I believe that, in Surat, the closing of shops has almost always been attended with disturbances. (A notifications dated 5th April, requiring people to re-open their shop, under threat of a penalty of Rs. 50 was also read and put in.) Fackera's deposition was read over to him, and he acknowledged it to be true. I sent the police outside when it was read.

To the Judge (at Mr. Gill's suggestion)—I made a search among records for references to former riots. I first discovered a reference to the weights and measures riot, and about fifteen days afterwards a reference to the salt tax riot. I don't know that the result of my search as to the salt tax riot was published here. I mentioned it to Mr. Erskine, the Commissioner, and I may have done so in conversation to others. When I first disinterred it from the official record, I first learned the particulars of the salt tax riot. I had seen something about it in Mr. Campbell's Gazetteer.

Examined by the Judge—I don't recollect seeing this paper (Goolabdas's list). I never made any enquiry as to whose writing it was in the inside. If I had been conducting the enquiry, I should certainly have enquired as to the inside writing, (i.e., the quadratic equations.)

Mr. Kallabhoy Lollobhoy, one of the vasil's for the prosecution, was called and examined by Mr. Branson—I am a pleader of this court and a vakil of the High Court. I have been a pleader about nine years. I have heard the evidence of the witness Tribhowun Bhicka. There is not the slightest truth in it. He has never been to my house. To the best of my recollection Motilal and Kevulram have never been at my house together. I never saw Tribhowun except in Mr. Lely's court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gill—I spoke at the meeting at Naggor Sett's, but it was not a regular speech. At one time I said it was very foolish on the part of whoever advised the people to do as they had been doing; and that they should raise a subscription and send a man to England.

The Judge—That man being Mr. Kalabhoy himself! (Laughter)

Mr. Kalabhoy—I meant anybody. I have seen reports of what I said in the local papers. I did not care to contradict the report; and I don't say it is untrue. I told the people to assemble at the Castle the next day. The District Magistrate instructed me to conduct this prosecution—Mr. Ollivant at first, and afterwards Mr. Pratt. Mr. Ollivant did not tell me he was not pleased with me in the matter of the riots; I heard of it afterwards. I went to him on being sent for, but don't exactly recollect what he said to me. I remember what I said to him. I don't remember excusing myself to Mr. Ollivant that I was not concerned in any incitement to the riots,—of course, I cannot swear to it. This was about the 28th April, probably after the day the Naggur Sett and Dwarkadas were examined by Mr. Ollivant. He did not tell me anything to the effect that it appeared from the statements of the Naggur Sett and Dwarkadas that I was concerned in the incitement to the riots. I was instructed for the prosecution on the day the first complaint was entered before Mr. Lely. I think I was at Kikabhoy's house on the evening of the 4th. I was not present on the 3rd April when Muncharam and Kikabhoy addressed the crowds near the Castle. I heard Muncharam and Kikabhoy addressing the people at the Naggur Sett's house to open their shops and to behave well. I don't remember seeing Goolabdas taking a part in any meeting against the licence tax. On the evening of the 4th April, after the meeting at the Naggur Sett's I went to Kikabhoy's to put a few words "into his mouth." (The Judge—In his ear rather. Mr. Gill—I prefer to have the witness's own words.) I said to Kikabhoy it was not becoming to whoever it was to send people to some men's houses and draw them out into the street. I said I heard that my house was going to be attacked, and that I was sorry I had left an English missionary lady in my house. She had been on a visit to my wife. I had reason to suppose on the 4th April that Nos. 2 and 3 were the persons who were sending these batches, these mobs of people. I had reason to suppose that they were taking a leading part in the agitation against the licence tax. They were making arrangements for the big meeting of the 28th February last, and were taking signatures to a memorial against the licence tax. I knew from my connection with the Praja Samaj that Kikabhoy was very anxious to take a leading part against the licence tax. I informed that the batches of people who went out to attack houses were sent out by Muncharam and Kikabhoy. I have discovered since I took up this case that Kikabhoy was not in Surat at the time. The meeting at the Naggur Sett's was called by Dwarkadas and the Naggur Sett, but under the leadership of Kikabhoy. I was not offended and vexed at the meeting being called without consulting me, and against the views expressed by me before the Praja Samaj. I do not recollect Mr. Lely twitted me at being offended in consequence of my not being consulted at the meeting. The matter has not rankled in my mind against Kikabhoy ever since. I remember seeing Kikabhoy one morning at the corner of a street and asking him "What is all this for" He said "I know nothing about it; I have just come from Bombay." It might have been in the first week of April. I did not say to him "I hope you will not advise me to keep the shops open until the tax is repealed." I would be surprised to find in Kikabhoy's diary anything contrary to what I have said. He did not tell me it was not fair to keep the shops closed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Peroshaw—I am on bad terms with Goolabdas, if my dislike of him means that. I am not a bitter enemy of his. I was never a friend of his, and cannot be an enemy. I cannot answer the question whether we have been bitter enemies of each other for a very long time. (Witness does not answer the question although pressed. At last he says—) I have not been a bitter enemy of Goolabdas for a very long time. I have a dislike of him since I had to file a suit against him for fees; and since that time the dislike has been increasing. Goolabdas has been a successful vakil in his own class as a district pleader. He is a very successful vakil in these courts (i. e., the district courts.) We live in Gopespurra, and our houses are at a short distance from each other. If large collections of people were taking place in Goolabdas's house, I might or might not know. Before the 5th April, I did not hear that large meetings were being held at Goolabdas's. My opponent is a bitter enemy of Goolabdas. Both know that one would not miss an opportunity of entrapping the other. Anoopram, Kirpersam's son is also very hostile to Goolabdas. He calls himself private secretary to Mesmer Goolam Babu. Kirperam's house is at the back of Goolabdas's with a compound intervening. I know Lullobhoy vakil is not on good terms with Goolabdas. I know Nisbabhoy vakil of Bulsar, who is also not on friendly terms with Goolabdas. I know that an Arbitration Court was formed some time ago in Surat. A large meeting was held at the Burre Saheb's for forming the Court. The discussion at the meeting became so animated that people were very nearly coming to blows. I opposed Goolabdas's name being put on the committee. A report of the meeting represented me as being about to attack two persons with old shoes I was annoyed with the report which appeared in the *Gujarat Mitter*. I thought No. 2 and 3 were at the bottom of that report. I did not tell a common friend that (they Nos. 2 and 3) would soon find themselves in trouble for it. I object to answer the question whether I told Mr. Ollivant that the *Sanjtantras* articles were of an inflammatory character. I know that accused Nos. 2 and 6 were not on good terms for some time.

Mr. Peroshaw—Did Motilal tell you that he had found the boy who, according to Cassiram, had been to call him to Goolabdas's house?

Mr Kalabhoy—I leave it to the Court whether I should answer the question.

The Judge—The privilege is yours.

Mr. Kallabhoy—I believe he did tell me; and that was whilst the case was going on before the magistrate. He mentioned to me that Prenjee Asheram (who was produced here) was probably the boy.

To my knowledge no attempt was made to get the boy identified by Cassiram. I know that Cassiram had said that he should be able to identify the boy if he saw him again. I never spoke to Mr. Ollivant or any other official about Goolabdas. Mr. Scott called on me on the 13th May asking me if I knew of any meetings at Goolabdas's; and I said I did not. I was not in fear of being myself taken up or charged in connect on with the riots. Mr. Macpherson had called on me at one of the associations, of which I was a member, had anything to do with incitement to the riots. I did not like to be talked of. I had no fear or anxiety on my own account. I feared I might get a bad name. There were no reports connecting me with incitement to the riot or to the riots. I am a member of the municipal committee and of various sub-committees. In spite of my objection to the licence tax forms, they were issued in the name of the municipality. The consent of the managing committee was not obtained.

To the Judge—I heard that the forms were so issued by the Deputy Collector, Mr. C. M. Thatte.

Re-examined by Mr. Branson—I have had nothing to do with the agitation against the licence tax. The suggestion made at the house of the Naggur Sett's that people should meet at the Castle the next day was not mine, but of the meeting of which I acted as a spokesman. During the time the shops were closed, Kikabhoy met me one day in the street and said he had just returned from Bombay. I forget the date.

At this stage of the proceedings, the court adjourned until Tuesday, the 3rd instant.

LORD CLAUDE HAMILTON's marriage has just taken place. He created much amusement at the wedding breakfast by announcing that "the first time he ever saw his bride he loved her; the second time they met she loved him." A clear case of mutual affinity. I hear from a lady friend of mine usually very well-informed in all the London chit-chat that, owing to the numberless weddings this season, and the large amount of presentations expected from the friends of the happy pair, the jewellers have begun marking suitable articles as "second hand" in order to induce purchasers to think them cheap. Everyone feels so poor at present. No one has quite made up their mind as to the real value of the jewels presented by Lord Londesdale to his bride; they are variously estimated at £100,000 to £200,000. I myself was informed by one of the oldest and most respectable of the London jewellers that he had sold £50,000 worth which he had been preparing for months. The value of the Londesdale family jewels is fabulous, many of the diamonds and pearls being as large as pigeon eggs. I saw three magnificent bracelets of the narrow *porte bonheur* style, one emerald, one diamond, and one ruby, the three being valued at £10,000.—*Ladies' Letter in Indian Daily News.*

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,)
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—Messrs J. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission.*

Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.

Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

NOTICES.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For Sale at this Office,

THE INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.

PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing very quarter of an inch.

For Sale at this Office.

BEST RED RULING INK.

MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

THE INDIAN
RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
SEPTEMBER 1878.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Daks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Shahabad to Secundarabad and back.
Dinsdul to Munzur and back.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wadwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. R.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways,
Mohumdee to Bardwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mouamah (do.)
Nulhattee to Azimgunge and back.
Hirbool State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore.
Lahore to Mooltan and back.
Lahore to Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
Scinde State Railway.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Nellicherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Nellgherry and Madras.
Negoman to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Arakkari Chatram and back.
Madras to Porto Novo and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
Chingelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutt to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kooshteaand back.
Goalundo to Chitpur and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Kurrachee to Kotree and back.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarin Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British Indian Steam Navigation Co.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
Scinde Punjaub and N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes from the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Routes from Mooltan to Murree.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Horse Carriage Dak Association,
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Pilgrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour,

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay.....Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhosawal.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Dinsdul.....Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore.....Kellner & Co.
London.....G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras.....Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Octacamund.....Nellgherry Courier" Office.
Poona.....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad.....Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad..Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

BADAMS BROTHERS' COLOR WORKS,
Birmingham, England,
MANUFACTURERS OF EMERALD AND PARIS GREENS,
CHINESE AND PERSIAN BLUES,
SOLUBLE CHINESE BLUE, PURE CHROMES,
SOFT IMITATION VERMILLION,
EMERALD TINTS, AND BRUNSWICK GREENS.

The above put up in ¼ or 1 lb. or any sized Packets, also in Cases and Casks.

PERMANENT COPPER GREEN PAINT,
WHITE LEAD AND ZINC,
And all other PAINTS, in Tins and Iron Kegs, and well Packed for Export.

Orders with references promptly executed, free on board, London or Liverpool.

GRIMAULT AND CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.
PARIS. 8 RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulæ of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by daily qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilised world.

DR. LERAS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It is par icularly SUITABLE TO YOUNG GIRLS THROUGH THE PERIOD OF PUBERTY. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, the CONSUMPTION reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME from numerous imitations made, THE GENUINE ONE IS ALWAYS COLOURED IN ROSE.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO INJECTION as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. The Matico Capsules specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime order particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches)

GRIMAULT & CO.'S PECTORAL LOZENGES OF LETTUCE JUICE.

This delicious comfit, containing the most soothing substances of the whole Materia Medica, is employed with success against COUGHS, INFLUENZA, BRONCHITIS, HOOPING COUGHS, &c.

JULIEN'S LAXATIVE FRUIT.

Under the form of a "BON-BON," of the MOST AGREEABLE TASTE, the Julien's Fruit is the MILDEST LAXATIVE and the MOST HARMLESS of PURGATIVE known. It is used in cases of CONSTIPATION, PILES, SKIN DISEASES, HEADACHES, LIVER AND STOMACH AFFECTIONS, and is especially efficacious in CONGESTION OF THE BRAIN.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA are rapidly relieved by these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent SICK HEADACHE. It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and all disorders proceeding from derangements of STOMACH or BOWELS.

AGENTS:—
SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.
BATNGATE & Co., ditto,
CORFIELD & Co., ditto.
BARRI & Co., Madras.
TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
GLASGOW.

All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference to a Firm in England.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from Messrs TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona, and most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

ALTHOUGH the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

The question naturally presents itself, "Why is so valuable an element so little regarded and so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which can be given is—That a certain difficulty has been found in so preparing it that it can be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has been used in almond and olive oil, sulphuric ether, alcohol, chloroform, and in several other substances; but however valuable it has been found in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, many very irregular results have been experienced, which have led physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and to employ it only in all extreme cases, and after every other remedy has failed But a chemical process has now been discovered, by which its invaluable action on the human system may be realised without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of administration have invariably produced.

☞ CAUTION.—PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where *solid particles* of phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

Protected by Royal, Letters Patent,
Dated October, 11th, 1869.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

DR. BRIGHT'S,
PHOSPHODYNE.
(OZONIC OXYGEN)
The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

"MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Neuralgia, Dizziness, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Energy, &c., whose cases a few days of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
is sold only in CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Direction for use in the English, French, German, Italian Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish Persian, Hindostani, Madrasee, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages, accompany each case.

☞ CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages above, by which alone it can possibly be genuine—every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of the Inventor.

☞ Important Caution.—Beware of Piracy and a Spurious Imitation.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

For Bombay Presidency D. S. Kemp & Co., Bombay.
Do. " Scotts, Thompson & Co., Calcutta.
" " Bathgate & Co. "
" " J. Corfield & Co. "
Ceylon J. Maitland & Co. Colombo.
Madras " Barry & Co. Madras.
Rangoon " E. Gillon & Co. Lahore.
Singapore, Hong Kong, Manilla, Shanghai, Fe'in, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hiogo, and small Ports of China and Japan } A. S. Watson & Co. Hongkong.
Do. Watson, Cleave & Co. Shanghai.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE can only be procured through the above appointed Agents who will supply on liberal terms.

YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS, YACHTS AND LAUNCHES.
WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers, having speeds up to 20 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, having draughts down to 6 inches of water.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT BOARD.
YARROW & CO.
(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY),
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

J. & P. COATS'
Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.
SEWING COTTON
BEST SOFT 6 CORD SEWING COTTON. IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOURS SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.
EXTRA GLACE COTTON. CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON. In SKEINS or on REELS. Unsurpassed in Quality.
For superior strength and excellent quality.
To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

WHAT DO WE SMOKE?

"HER MAJESTY'S HONOURABLE BOARD OF CUSTOMS having ANALYSED Messrs. J. F. ALLEN and CO.'S AMERICAN 'RICHMOND GEM,' and other BRANDS of CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS, Pronounce them PURE and UNADULTERATED."—*Vide London Press.*

The Pure and Unadulterated
AMERICAN CIGARETTES and SMOKING TOBACCOS
manufactured by
Messrs. J. F. ALLEN & Co., of Richmond, Virginia, U.S.
Are exclusively made from the purest and finest
SUN-CURED NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO.

Hence they can be smoked without fear of heartburn, dizziness in the head, or blistering the tongue. These Tobaccos are entirely free from steams, dust, flavouring, or adulteration of any kind, and are unequalled and renowned for their perfect purity, delicate aroma, and rare fragrance.

Messrs. J. F. ALLEN & Co.'s "RICHMOND GEM"
CIGARETTES and "RICHMOND GEM" Curly Cut TOBACCO.
And other Brands of Cigarettes and Smoking Tobaccos (the name and trade mark on every package) can now be had of the Wholesale Agents for India:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N.B.—The Up-country Trade Supplied on Liberal Terms.

PRESENTATION WATCHES.
MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

BEG to submit a Price List of their Gold and Silver Watches suited for presentation, which for solidity and finish of case, perfection of mechanism, and accuracy in time-keeping, eclipse, they believe, anything of the kind ever introduced in India.

GENTLEMEN'S SIZES, Gold case ¾ plate movements, Jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance wheel, isochronic hairspring, from Rs. 280 to Rs. 300.

N. B.—We Manufacture these Watches in Hunting, Half-hunting and Crystal cases, and can conscientiously recommend them as the most durable Watch and accurate time-keepers.

The same Watch with Keyless action, Rs. 50 extra.
Maximum variation of the above Watch one minute per month.
LADIES SIZES, same movements as described above, keyless, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.
GENTLEMEN'S SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, fitted with the finest works as described above, at Rs. 125, 140 and 150, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A very large Stock of every kind of Silver and Gold Watches of all prices.
In Silver cases at Rs. 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100, &c., &c.
In Gold cases for Ladies at Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100, 125, 150, &c., &c.
Every Watch is guaranteed.

Gold Repeating Watches striking hours, and quarters, hours, quarters and minutes, Chronometers, Chronographs, Racing, and Calendar and independent Seconds Watches.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO IF PAYMENT OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

REPAIRS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

C. MARCKS & CO.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.

LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANDE MAISON DE NOUVEAUTES.

EAST STREET, POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their past patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following:—

A good Silver Crystal Face Lever Watch...Rs. 25
Do. Hunting do. ... 25
Do. ½ " do. ... 27

Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

"This watch has been the most successful yet imported, as its cheapness combined with its finished workmanship has secured for it the patronage of all."

The same watch in solid 18 carat gold case.....Rs. 150
Do. do. in strong gold case 200
Do. do. keyless do. 250

Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½ hunting or hunting case.

"This watch is in an extra strong silver case with gold hinges, and the movement is fitted with a compensation balance and a hairspring Systeme Breguet."

THE RAILWAY WATCH at Rs. 40.

In recommending this Watch to the Public, Messrs. F., L. & Co. beg to inform them that it has been greatly improved of late, and they can safely say that it is unsurpassed for durability and correctness in time.

"Their special extra large size Railway Watch at Rs. 60 has had so great a demand of late that Messrs. F., L. & Co. regret to say they are unable to meet any further requirements for the present, their compole to stock having been bought up by a Railway Company."

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.....Rs. 90, 100, 120, 180
Do. do. enamelled 350, 400, 500
and jewelled .....
Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, best quality..... 350 and 500
Gold Chronometer Watches 500, 600, 700
Gold Second Independent ..... 280 to 400
Silver do. ..... 150 to 250
Silver Chronograph Watches..... 225
Gold Repeaters, striking hours and quarters 350
Do. with dates 400
Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes..... 500 to 700
Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes ..... 700 to 1,000
Do. do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c..... 1,200 to 2,000
Silver eight day Lever Watches ..... 150 to 200
Brass Chronographs, watch size 80
Silver do. do. 90
Brass do. large size 65
The Second Hand in all these can be returned to starting point. 50
Pedometers, 1st quality 50
&c., &c., &c., &c.

A beautiful stock of Ladies' Gold Neck-laces, Neck Chains, Victoria Chains, Gentlemen's Alberts on hand.

Catalogues showing 46 patterns will be sent free on application.

Just received an assortment of Children's Gold Earrings of the newest patterns and all sizes.

Travelling Clocks, Office Clocks, Dining Room Clocks, and French Marble Clocks always on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Poona Branch OPEN for the SEASON, where all their SELECT STOCK is to be seen.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as s

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1878.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE WRECK OF THE "EUROPA."

(BY A PASSENGER.)

AFTER a prosperous voyage of the s. s. Europa as far as Cape Finisterre, which we reached about 8 p.m. on the night of the 17th July, I went to bed about ten o'clock, but was prevented going to sleep by the steam whistle which was being let off continually. I did not feel comfortable, and went on deck as I was. When I got outside I saw that the fog was so thick that I could scarcely see the water four or five yards off. The steam whistle continued to go so frequently that I thought it impossible that any accident could occur, and that it was very foolish to anticipate any evil as any vessels near us ought to hear our whistle. After standing some time I heard a whistle from another steamer, and then I knew that there was positive danger near. Soon after I heard from the other vessel "Hard a port, hard a port," and some other words that I could not catch, and then came a fearful shock against the middle of the starboard side of the Europa. I was sent across the deck by the violence of the shock, and could scarcely stand as the steamers rose high on the starboard side. I have often felt slight collisions, but this time I did not hope for a moment that the Europa could survive the shock. The only uncertainty I felt was as to the time she would take to go down. A lady passenger came up to her night dress and said to me, "Do you think that she is going down." I replied, "Yes; but she may take some time; some vessels have gone down in ten minutes" It might have been fancy, but I thought that there was a faint trembling beneath my feet when I first went on deck. Before the collision our steamer was going very slowly, so much so that I thought she had stopped. At length the other passengers came up. Some said "Are they getting out the boats; save our lives, we care for nothing else, only save our lives." The Captain came up to us, he was quite calm. He had given orders to get the boats out and he told us all that we had plenty of time; that we had better go down and dress ourselves, and that the steamer would not go down for some time, if at all. However, when any passengers tried to go down the others called to them not to do so. While we were all standing on the deck an officer brought lifebelts and gave them to the passengers As he did so I slipped down to my cabin and put on my Ulster and my boots. I then thought of taking out the few sovereigns I had with me, and opened one of the boxes to get my keys. Just as I had taken my keys in my hand the vessel gave a lurch and the water dashed on my port. I thought that the steamer was going down and I went upstairs as quickly as I could. All was much the same on deck, the boats were being let down, and some of the passengers were still imploring the Captain only to save life, to think of nothing else. By this time the Captain seemed to have more hope that the steamer would not go down at all, and that she might be towed into port. The steward had at once gone to the store-room and each boat had been supplied with biscuits, water, and a compass. One of the passengers called out "My father will die of cold, who will go for his trowsers." He was of great age, had been dangerously ill, and was still ill. The steward, who had been during all the voyage most kind and attentive, went down into the cabin for them and brought them up. Then the Captain said, put the ladies in the boats. We got into one and the others into another boat. He ordered the men to keep the boats alongside and together, for, as the fog was so thick we might get separated. All this time, and for a long time afterwards, when we were beating backwards and forwards near the Europa, we neither saw nor heard anything of the steamer which had run into us. I thought that she had steamed away as soon as she had extricated herself.

It was an appalling sight to see the steamer very gradually sinking deeper in the water. I think I see her now with all the lights lit in the cabins and rolling about as she did. To my inexperienced eye I thought every heavy roll was her last. There was a heavy swell on the sea but no wind.

We often called out from the boats to the Captain not to risk his own life and those with him, but to get at once into the other boats as we saw that though very slowly she was still sinking. Our steam whistle had been silenced at first when the water flowed into the engine-room and extinguished the coal-bunkers. Blue lights were let off frequently, and the little guns on board were fired off occasionally.

At last, after what seemed to be a very long time, the whistle of another steamer was heard, and the Captain called out to the men in the boats to pull away to the steamer. We saw nothing of it until we were quite close to it, as the fog was so thick. As we were rowed up to the side, the men on the steamer called out to us to take care and not go against the side of the steamer as there was such a heavy swell. We went very far forward where there was a small wooden ladder against the side of the ship, a rope was thrown over for a hand rail and well for me it was so, as on my first attempt my foot slipped from the ladder and I hung by my hands by the rope over the sea, the boat having been carried away by the swell. When it came near the side of the steamer again the officer in charge of our boat put me back on the ladder and I got to the top safely. I asked the first sailor I saw on board the other steamer how his ship had fared. He said that the bows had been broken and that a very large hole had been made into the first compartment, and that the sea was washing into it. He hoped that we should do if we had fine weather, but if we encountered bad weather it would go hard with us. Not very satisfactory news in the Bay of Biscay. I said that I thought that they had gone and left us. It seems that at first they thought that they were going down and had got out all their boats. When they drew away after the collision our Captain called to them "Stay by us," but no answer was returned. Nothing could exceed the order on board the Europa and the boats Everything was quietly done without any confusion and every kindness and attention were shown to us by every one.

The steamer which ran into us was the Staffa, from Leith to Malaya with a cargo of coals. She was too much injured to proceed on her way, and the Captain said that he must take her to the first port he could make. He preferred taking her to Ferrol, as he could have her repaired there.

The Captain and the one passenger on board turned out of their cabins for us, and did their best to make us comfortable. Our boats went back as soon as they had put us on board, and the officers said that they would try and save as much as they could for us from the Europa. The deck of the Staffa was slippy from the fog, and it fell on us like rain. The steamer rolled so terribly that I could not stand on the deck without holding on to something. Nothing was to be seen or heard of the Europa. The Captain of the Staffa thought that she must have drifted away. It was fearfully anxious time as the Captain and officers were still on board of her. At last the Captain of the Staffa said, "Listen, I hear voices shouting; she has gone down" It was horrible to think of until very near that all were saved. Another long pause and voices called out, "Ship ahoy, stop her," and after a little time "Ship ahoy, stay where you are." We heard the voices long before we saw the boats. The Captain of the Staffa let off a blue light, the only one apparently on board, then we saw two lights approaching in the fog, the white and the other red. The men on the Staffa once cut asking if one light was the steamer and called out asking if one light was the steamer and called out, but no answer was returned. Soon the other boat was close to us, there were three boats coming towards us in the fog; all safe. The men came on board. The Captain came up and said, "She has gone down: we have tried to save it to the last." What we have is in the boats. Not all we could for you. What we have is in the boats. Not a life has been lost." So was lost the fine steam-ship, the Europa. She was run into at 10-40 P.M., on the 17th July, and sank fathoms deep in the Bay of Biscay, about twenty miles from Cape Finisterre at 1-45 A.M. on the 18th July 1878. She belonged to the Anchor Line and plied between Bombay and Liverpool, touching at Naples and Gibraltar. She floated three hours and five minutes after she was struck. The Captain seemed broken-hearted. He had remained on board to within a minute of her going down. He had the chief engineer with him and the carpenter, He told me that he never saw such an awful sight as her going down. The breach in her side made by the collision was frightful as I saw it from the boats. The water was pouring out of it like a broad waterfall over blackened rocks. I was told that if the cargo had not been cotton she would have sunk much faster, and if she had been struck four or six feet further on she must have gone down directly. Also it was said that if the Staffa had been going at full speed the Europa must have been cut in two; as it was, there was every reason to fear from the way that she had been cut into and from the weight of the water that she had shipped midships that she would have broken in two. The officer who had put me on board the Staffa came to me with the little key-bag that I had dropped in my cabin, and he also brought me nearly all the articles lying about in my cabin, and the smallest of my boxes, but everything was spoilt by the sea-water. One of the lady passengers had nearly everything saved of hers. Nothing of the heavy luggage could be saved. The Captain and officers lost everything. They, and the steward and stewardess who also lost everything, never wearied in their kindness and attention to the passengers. It seems hard that the pay of everyone should have ceased when the steamer went down. I for one can testify to the admirable conduct of all belonging to the steamer.

When the officers returned to the Europa to try and save what they could, the water was deep in the saloon and sweeping through the passages, and one of them told me that before he left all the glass in the trays over the tables in the saloon had been broken by the force of the water.

When we all met on board the Staffa, and had congratulated each other on the wonderful escape from death which we had had, we found that we were still in danger. The Staffa, from the injury done to her, could not at first be driven faster than two miles and a half an hour, lest the action of the waves should send in the bulkhead behind the compartment which was full of water. The anchors and chains were put against the bulkhead to strengthen it. The Captain of the Staffa told me that he had two men watching on the other side of the bulkhead in case any symptoms of straining should be seen. If there had, we should have had either to go more slowly or to stop. After a tedious night we had another day and another most anxious night in as dense a fog as ever Once it became clear on the 18th, and we took in a pilot, but soon after the fog was as thick as ever, only lifting up occasionally to show a line of breakers on a rocky shore, but not giving any clue to where we were, as the tops of the hills were veiled in fog.

At last, on the morning of the 19th, it cleared again and we took in a second pilot, and after going through a lovely narrow arm of the sea between hills, we dropped anchor about 7 A.M. on the morning of the 19th in the beautiful little land-locked Bay of Ferroll, truly thankful for our wonderful preservation from so many dangers.—*Englishman.*

THE ENGLISH MISSION TO CABUL.

(Standard.)

THE Indian Government has promptly realised the magnitude of the danger to our interests from the installation of Russian officers in the dominions of the ruler of Afghanistan, and has taken a precautionary measure which for its simplicity and boldness, must command the complete approval of the country. The telegram which we published in yesterday's paper confirms the intelligence upon which we commented yesterday, that a Russian officer had been received in audience by Shere Ali. It appears that General Abramow is accompanied by two other officers, whose names have not transpired, and by an escort of Cossacks and Usbegs. The Russian Envoy was the bearer not only of a letter from the Governor General of Turkestan, but also of one from the Emperor of Russia to the Emir of Cabul. To such condescension on the part of the Autocrat of All the Russias Shere Ali could not but respond with cordiality, and a present was sent by him, to which representatives and troops had been mustered from all parts of the kingdom. The Russian officers entered Cabul on the 22nd of July, and the military display just referred to took place on the 2nd instant. The exact object of the mission is still unascertained, but there can be no doubt that it has been successful in that they want to possess establishments—what for? It may fairly be asked—on the north-west of Afghanistan, and that they have a great desire to visit Herat and the western frontier. Before passing on to other subjects, we may note that "establishments on the north-west of Afghanistan" can only mean a Russian occupation of Merv, perhaps of Maimena and Balk, and from this it would appear that Russia is endeavouring to secure a promise of Afghan neutrality while she crushes the Turcomans by a double advance from Charjui upon Merv and from Krasnovodsk upon Kizil Arvat. By either route the line pointing thence to the Oxus, *viâ* Maimena and Balk, General Abramow hopes to acquire strategical information of the least known and most valuable portion of the Afghan kingdom. Such are the ostensible designs of the Russian mission to Cabul, but there are probably darker schemes still behind, and General Abramow may well be trifling with Shere Ali while General Kaufmann's brigades are seizing the fords of the Oxus. In every way are the Russians attempting to throw dust in the eyes of those who are seeking to discover what is the object at which General Kaufmann's troops are being held in readiness to strike.

Now it is Merv, again it is Balkh, and then at another moment it is the pretty Khanates which lie east of Hissar and at the base of the Pamir plateau. At all of these points General Kaufmann may be indirectly aiming, but his prime object to our mind is simply the acquisition of the passages of the Oxus. With those in his possession he could do as he pleased, and in perfect secrecy. He can take Merv by a *coup de main* from Charjuri, Balkh from Khojeh Salih and Kilif, Faizabad in Badakshan from Sharwan or Janiskeh, at any moment, without either England or Shere Ali for the matter of that, being able say him nay. Nor will the Russians wait for the Oxus crossings until All has been won over to their side, and then they will come as his champions and allies. The gravity of the situation requires no augmenting by misleading reference to widely extended Russian conquests for now the very seriousness of the danger is that Russia may soon, with Afghan aid, be able to grasp the prize on which has been before her eyes since first she entered Central Asia in hostile array. Everything depends on the contents of Shere Ali's reply to General Kaufmann, sent off by a special messenger to Tashkent. So far, then, the Russian machinations.

The action of the Indian Government has fortunately been as prompt as the occasion deserves. It has been determined, as was said last night in the House of Commons, to despatch a counter British mission, and this mission, will, we are enabled to state, start next month. The head of the mission is to be Lieutenant Neville Chamberlain, the bearer of a message to all Anglo-Indians, and he is to have under him the gallant Major Cavagnari, the hero of the surprise of the billmen near Abazail last February, and two other distinguished British officers. There is, moreover, to be a large escort composed of detachments from the guides and cavalry, in addition to a complete native regiment, the 11th Bengal Lancers, a Sikh regiment. The power of England will be very properly represented by this gallant display, and Shere Ali will show something of the sagacity of his father if he prove amenable to the lessons it should convey. A more important question is, what other preparations ought to be made in view of the Russian advance towards India. Of course, there will be a further concentration of British power at Peshawur and Rawul Pindee, and, if we are wise, we should come to terms with the border clans in good time. It is not impossible that our mission may have to force its way through the Khyber, and may arrive at the capital in the guise of an assailing, because assailed, army. Lieutenant Chamberlain's task is far from being free from danger; but to make it secure from any serious loss it must be our object to take every reasonable precaution. In such a crisis as the present the importance of Quettah must be brought home to us. It is rather from the south than from the east that Cabul is exposed to our attack. We have pacified Khelat; through a whole winter there has been tranquillity along the Beloochi frontier, and the Bholan Pass has been rendered more practicable for the passage of troops. The most sanguine expectations that were formed of the good results of our advance into Beloochistan have been more than realised, and in the breasts of the Beloochi clans, if we are to judge from a recent paragraph in an Indian journal, reporting an offer for the raising of two regiments, there is springing up a feeling of loyalty to our cause. Quettah, which has been so useful in the past, may be made more so in the future; and the best way to bring Shere Ali to his senses is to make the fullest use of the power we hold over him from Quettah. Sir Henry Rawlinson once declared that the day that saw the Russians at Merv should see us at Herat. On the present occasion we cannot too fully make up our minds on this point—that the day that sees Russian troops cross the Oxus must not pass by without finding British regiments at Candahar and Ghizni. When that hostile act has been committed by Russia, there must be no hesitation evinced in accepting the responsibility of forcing an entry into Cabul. Our Envoy may yet be able to restore the fast-departing alliance between ourselves and Cabul; and for us it is sufficient to know that we have honestly sought to restore it. With Shere Ali and the Afghan people rests the responsibility of refusing our well-intentioned offers, and they may be well assured that the reward or the punishment will not be far distant from the manner in which they may accept the responsibility of the occasion.

ACTION AGAINST "TRUTH."

REVELATIONS OF CLUB GAMBLING.

MR. C. W. H. WYMAN, of Great Queen-street, and Mr. Reginald E. Booker, the printer and publisher of the publication called *Truth*, appeared on August 12, at the Guildhall Police-court, before Alderman Sir W. A. Rose, in answer to adjourned summonses charging them with printing and publishing certain libels in their issues of the 11th and 25th of July last, reflecting on the character of M. Demetri Lambri. Mr. Moloney prosecuted; Mr. George Lewis, jun., appeared for the Defendants; and Mr. Mundy watched the case on behalf of the proprietor of the Berkeley Club.

Some delay was occasioned at the commencement of proceedings by the non-appearance of the Prosecutor, but on the assurance of his Counsel that he would be in attendance, the Magistrate agreed to wait a short time. In due course he answered to his name, and having been again placed in the witness-box, Mr. Albert acting as interpreter, his cross-examination was resumed.

Mr. Lewis—You stated on the last occasion that you did not play cards at the Cafe Riche?

Witness—I said I had played in the saloon of the cafe and not in the Cafe itself. I played cards upstairs in a private room, the entrance to which is in the Rue Pelletier, while the entrance to the Cafe Riche is in the Boulevard des Italiens. That was two days before I came over here to clear my character. I was told in Paris that there was a very bad article against me in *Truth*, and a gentleman who owed me some money refused to pay me on that account.

Did not the gentleman refuse to pay you because he said you had won the money unfairly at cards?—The reason why he would not pay me was—as that man said—the article in *Truth* accused me of having cheated at playing cards.

Did you win 25,000 francs of the gentleman?—I won 25,000 francs from a gentleman, but I lost to that gentleman and another on the same night 32,000 francs, so in fact I lost 7,000 francs altogether.

Mr Moloney—Did you pay the 32,000 francs the same night?

Witness—I paid it in cheques and notes the same night in the presence of everybody.

Mr. Lewis—Was it exact that you played?

Witness—No. It was baccarat that we all played together. I received the letter produced from the gentleman and wrote the answer.

These letters were translated by M. Albert. The first bearing date Wednesday 27th July, was addressed to witness, and stated that the writer did not refuse to settle with him the sum which he (witness) thought he had won but he insisted for the moment on his first intention of not paying until he received proper explanations either from the Ambassador of Turkey, or compatriots well known, that the information furnished respecting his character was completely false. Until then the writer would not be a debtor. In the letter, however, he at the same time placed himself at the disposal of witness. The answer in the handwriting of witness, was as follows:—

"Splendide Hotel, Wednesday.

"In answer to your honourable note of this day, I hasten to inform you that in the course of a few days from now I will make myself better known to you, in the hope that you will be good enough as soon as you have received into your hands official papers which you desire, you will give me the names of those honourable gentlemen who have so badly recommended me to you.

"DEMETRI LAMBRI."

Has that gentleman ever paid you?—He will not pay until I have settled about that article in *Truth*. I have lived for the last year and a half at the Hotel Splendide. The card produced is mine. Some of my acquaintances in Constantinople and in the Lambrides, as the pronunciation of a name differs in various countries. My father's name is Lambri, and he lives at Mitylene. I have never been called Lambrinides in Europe.

When did you hear that the French police had received reports about you?—I never heard that the police had any reports about me either in France or anywhere else. I have been called "Pacha" in France. That was how I got the name. I was never called "Pacha" at the clubs in Paris, only in society.

Were you ever in society?—I think I went into society in Paris. I do not know the Cercle de Trouville or the Casino there. I never went to a club in Trouville. I went to Trouville for one day for the races. I do not recollect playing cards there. I do not think I did. It was last year.

Were you not at Trouville accused of cheating at cards?—Never. There was no dispute as to my playing cards anywhere.

Do you know Mr. Boeliff?—Unfortunately I do.

Did you win from him in two months about 1,500*l.* altogether in various sums?—I did not win altogether 500*l.* When he lost he paid me cheques, and when I lost I paid him in notes.

What did you win on the balance?—I did not win anything from him. How do I know what I won or what I lost?—The numbers of the cards were present, might be. He used to pay me cheques for 10*l.* or 15*l.*, and I paid him in notes.

Will you swear that you did not win over 1,200*l.* from Mr. Boeliff over the last money with him. I cannot keep the account in my head.

Sir W. A. Rose—What club was that at?

Witness—The Cavendish, in Regent street. Why does not Mr. Boeliff come here?

Mr. Lewis—You will see him here, and a good many more.

Witness—I should like to see them [laughter.].

Will you swear that in a similar manner you were a loser with Mr. Lyne?—I cannot, because I keep no account. Once I played with Mr. Lyne, in company with Mr. Boeliff. I think you might put your question in a more polite manner.

The Magistrate said that the Witness had a right to be protected in the box, a remark that gave rise to a slight altercation, in which Mr. Lewis persisted that he had neither said nor done anything offensive to the Court or the Witness.

The cross-examination was then resumed.

Mr. Lewis—Did you play at the Westminister Club with Mr. Boeliff?

Witness—I know he invited me to a club to play but I do not know its name. I heard nothing of any accusation against Dr. Shaw of cheating at cards.

Have you not been called Lambertini?—No.

Lambrini?—No.

Fashil?—No.

Who is the banker that keeps your securities from which you derive an income?—I have got three bankers. One is the Credit Lyonnaise, another is the Union Bank London and Paris, and another is M. Camento in Paris. It is from him that I get my money from Constantinople. Recently I received 30,000 francs through the latter. The Credit Lyonnaise do not hold any securities of mine, but only money, and the same remark applies to the Union Bank.

Sir W. A. Rose—I think you have gone far enough into this gentleman's private banking account. Last time he said he had been obliged to alter his banking arrangements in consequence of the article in *Truth*.

Mr. Lewis—I shall not go any further. He stated that he derived his income from securities, and I therefore asked him if the Credit Lyonnaise held any of them.

Mr. Moloney proceeded to re-examine—What is your income from all sources?

Witness—It is 2,000*l.* a year, and even more.

When you came to London, how much money did you bring with you?—I had 150,000 francs. That was four months ago. When I left I had from 110,000 to 115,000 francs.

Sir W. Rose said he would like to see some of the proprietors of the clubs that had been mentioned. He did not know what the police were going to do about them.

Mr. Moloney—When you play at baccarat, how many play?

Witness—Sometimes four, ten, twenty, thirty, or forty gentlemen who may be present.

Did you play more than once at Mr. Boeliff's house?—I only played twice once. After playing at his house I played with him every night at the Club. I also played with Dr. Lyne. I played "dummy," whilst with Dr. Lyne and Mr. Boeliff at the Cavendish Club, only once. I played with them every night at other games. I played on Sunday when I went there.

Were you ever accused of cheating on any occasion?—Absolutely never. I had an alteration with him.

Some observations were here made by the legal gentlemen as to a letter written asking for the return of 1,500*l.*, out of which Dr. Lyne was alleged to have been defrauded, but on it transpiring that the letter was written by Mr. Lewis, Mr. Moloney said he would not go into that matter at present.

Examination resumed—Did Mr. Darville, from whom it is stated you won 1,500*l.* at the Berkeley Club, accuse you of cheating—No. He left that very night. I have asked for him from the members, and have no doubt he will return.

What sums do they usually play for at the clubs?—They generally begin with small amounts: about 2*l.*; but when they get hot they play for larger amounts, up to 1,000*l.*, and over.

Mr. Martin (the Clerk.)—We do not want the history of gambling.

Mr. Moloney—Do you know the Portland Club?

Witness—No.

On the last occasion there was an insinuation that you had won 1,000*l.* from Lady Sebright. What game did you play with Lady Sebright?—We played whist and tric-trac, a game that everybody takes part in.

For what stakes did you play with Lady Sebright?—We played only for amusement, staking 2*l.* or 5*l.*, and at whist we made bets beside.

Was it an actress that introduced you to Lady Sebright?—No sir.

Was there an actress present?

Mr. Moloney—Is the rank of "Pacha" hereditary?

Witness—No, the title is not, but sometimes the son becomes a Pacha.

Is there an entry from the saloon above the Cafe Riche to the cafe itself?—No, you cannot pass from one to the other without coming out. My intimate friends in Paris call me Pacha, as well as in Constantinple.

When you played baccarat with Mr. Boeliff and others can you say why won Mr. Boeliff's money if he lost?—I cannot say, because there were 30 or 40 persons present.

Mr. Moloney formally asked for the committal of the Defendant, but Mr. Lewis objected to that course being taken at present, as he had witnesses he wished to give evidence before the trial. If the Magistrate would allow him he wished to call Lady Sebright, who was present at great inconvenience to give evidence and would ask the indulgence of the court to allow him to open his case on another day.

Mr. Moloney, while anxious to afford every courtesy to her ladyship, objected to Mr. Lewis postponing the opening of his case.

A discussion ensued, and, on Mr. Lewis promising not to touch on Lady Sebright's evidence in stating his case, that gentleman's request was acceded to.

Mr. Lewis therefore called Lady Sebright, who was accommodated with a seat. Her Ladyship in examination by Mr. Lewis, deposed:—I am the wife of Sir John Sebright, and reside at 27, Lowndes-square. The Complainant, M. Lambri, was introduced to my house during his stay in England as a foreigner of distinction.

How did you address him?—As Lambri Pacha.

While in your house did he ask you to introduce him as Lambri Pacha?—Only once. He first said, "You had better only introduce me as M. Lambri, because the gentleman, being a Russian, might dislike the idea of meeting a distinguished Turk," but afterwards said that he had changed his mind, and asked me to introduce him as "Pacha." I introduced him to others as Pacha, and in my house he was treated as a person of distinction. When he first came I addressed him as "Your Excellency," and he replied to me when so addressed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Moloney—Lady Sebright, when you first addressed him as Lambri Pacha did he not reply that he was not a Pacha?—Certainly not. I understood he was a Pacha, and never heard to the contrary from himself. I was asked to send him an invitation, which I did through a gentleman who I knew was a friend of his.

What is the name of the gentleman?

Mr. Lewis—I must object to any names being introduced.

Mr. Moloney—I shall be satisfied if Lady Sebright write the name down.

Witness—I sent an invitation to him at the request of a lady, and he came to my house in the country, and stayed, I think, from Saturday to Monday.

Mr. Moloney—I must ask, for my own information, who introduced him?

Mr. Lewis—I object to the question.

Sir W. Rose—I am advised that the question is not admissible.

Witness (further cross-examined)—I would rather not give any names. It is quite bad enough to have had my own name dragged into the matter. I have no reason to say that it was at M. Lambri's request that he was asked to my house. When I invited him to my house, to the best of my recollection, I sent the invitation through a gentleman, but I would rather not give his name. There were several invitations in London.

Was the distinguished proprietor of *Truth* present at Beechwood?—No.

When did you find out he was not a Pacha?—It was suggested to me by a gentleman, who knows the East, that he was not a Pacha. He was at my house after that. I made inquiries of the gentleman who had introduced him about it, and he replied "Midhat calls him so." I sent him invitations after that, which I addressed "Lambri Pacha," and I think his letters were signed simply "Lambri." I never asked him if he was a Pacha, and he never told me he was not one.

Was M. Lambri ever accused of cheating at cards at your house?—Certainly not; on the contrary, he always conducted himself in a fair, and even a generous, manner at play.

Is there any truth in the insinuation made by Mr. Lewis that M. Lambri ever won 1,000*l.* from you?—He certainly never won 1,000*l.* I never introduced him to a Russian gentleman as a Pacha. I was asked to do so, but afterwards saw him speaking to the gentleman.

Was it that Russian whom we have heard of?—I am told I need not answer.

We have had the name of Count Schonvaloff mentioned.

Mr. Lewis—Is this courteous or proper?

The Magistrate ruled that the question was not in order.

Examination continued—Witness: His letters were never signed "Pacha." I have had one letter from Midhat Pacha, and that was signed Pacha. M. Lambri was on friendly terms.

How long after his visit to your house in the country did he meet Mr. Labouchere in London?—I cannot say. I do not know whether M. Lambri met him more than once at my house.

Did he ever mention that he was a Pacha?—We never discussed the question.

Did you ever hear that he asked you to introduce him as "M. Lambri P"—Yes: but that was the only time.

Mr. Moloney—And then he thought he would frighten the Russian by calling himself a "Pacha P" (laughter.)

Re-examined by Mr. Lewis—Last time when a Lord writes to me he does not sign himself "Lord."

Mr. Lewis—Of course not; but Mr. Moloney does not seem to understand that.

Sir W. Rose—I think, Mr. Lewis, that is not a proper remark to make about a counsel of Mr. Moloney's standing. I should not consider it so if made about myself.

Mr. Lewis—I am unaware that I have said anything unfair, and am sure I shall always conduct myself in such a way towards you as to give no cause for complaint. I have no further question to ask Lady Sebright.

Sir W. Rose—On the last occasion there was some mention made of roulette playing at Lady Sebright's, and now Ladyship wishes to make some public explanation in contradiction.

Lady Sebright—At my house there was a game called "roulette," played with a toy, with counters value one shilling. The game lasted half an hour, and I think both Mr. Labouchere and M. Lambri acted as bankers. Until M. Lambri mentioned my name here I always considered him to be a gentleman.

Mr. Moloney—I can assure you, Lady Sebright, your name came out accidentally.

Lady Sebright—Accidentally or not, I think it a most ungenti manly proceeding for any one who has been a guest to mention the name of his hostess in that way. It was altogether unnecessary.

Mr. Lewis asked for an adjournment, which Mr. Moloney opposed.

The Magistrate then retired for a few minutes with the Chief Clerk, and on his return said that his intention was to commit, and therefore it might be a saving of expense to all parties if he did so at once. He (the Magistrate) was under medical treatment, and could not stop in London an unlimited time, and, as the principal witness appeared to have been examined, he was prepared to send the case before a jury. He wished to say further, and say that the police should make investigation into these private clubs, which seemed to be nothing but hells—and hells of the worst description, in which gambling was carried on. They were supposed to be protected by the police, and these places were allowed to exist in the City of London.

Mr. Lewis said that before committal he should like to call his witnesses, as it was within the bounds of possibility that some of them might die. Some of them had to come from France, and he would bring them over as quickly as possible. He was sorry for the illness of Sir William, and would take an adjournment to suit his convenience.

Sir W. Rose having consented to this course, Mr. Lewis proceeded to call Captain George Thos. Oldfield, the secretary to the Berkeley Club, Grafton-street, Picadilly, who, in examination, said: I was present on the occasion when M. Lambri played baccarat. There were four or five members present. I am sure of the date, but I think it was Saturday, May 4th. On that occasion M. Lambri was the only dealer, and the only winner. I think I gave him bank notes for nearly 300*l.* One member gave him a cheque for, I think, 1,500*l.*

Is the gentleman who gave the cheque a member of your club?—Yes (a laugh).

And if he does not pay will he be allowed to remain a member of your club? That is a matter that is under the consideration of the committee.

Sir W. Rose—What is your club?

Witness—The Berkeley Club.

Is it a proprietary club?—At present it is in a state of transition.

Mr. Moloney—I think we ought not to enquire into it too much.

Witness—We had a proprietor who was attacked most properly by *Truth*, and negotiations are now going on for putting it on the basis of other clubs.

Is it a place were unlimited play goes on?—This is the only time for many months that baccarat has been played. Attention was drawn to the matter by *Truth*, and it was stopped then and there, with the exception of this one occasion.

Mr. Lewis—Did you hear how he was addressed? Yes, as "Pacha." I never heard him say he was not one. He was only an honorary member of the Berkeley Club. Neither Beilzis nor Gusgni was present on the occasion I have mentioned. I do not know the name of Gusgni at all.

By Mr. Moloney—He was introduced to the club as M. Lambri.

Mr. Lewis—Did you see him win 300*l.*? Yes.

Are you the secretary?—Yes.

Do you preside at the gambling? Not in the sense you mean. I gave out the counters with which they played, and handed the money to the winner in exchange for them at the finish of the game. M. Lambri was the only dealer and the only winner. I do not think I have ever since seen the gentleman who gave the cheque. I do not know whether it has been paid, but I should think not.

Mr. Stephen Liddington, examined by Mr. Lewis—I am the steward of the Cavendish Club, 307, Regent-street. It is a proprietary club.

Is baccarat played there?—I have never seen it. I have been steward there five weeks.

Who is the secretary?—There is no secretary. I suppose I should be called so.

Who was the secretary?—Captain Shaw, but I do not know where he is now.

(Witness produced the admission paper of M. Lambri to the Club. It bore date March 21st 1st, but neither the name of the proposer or seconder of Mr. Lambri was entered on the minutes, which witness said were in Captain Shaw's handwriting.)

Mr. Moloney objected to any books being in evidence without handwriting being proved.

Sir W. Rose—Is this a gambling club?

Witness—There has not been any gambling since I have been there. It is a proprietary club.

Are the same practices carried on as in the Berkeley Club?

Mr. Mundy, on behalf of the proprietors of the late club, objected to a question bearing such an interpretation.

Sir W. Rose—We hear from the Secretary of the Berkeley Club that he kept a sort of bank in which money was deposited for counters, and was ultimately paid to the winners of the stakes. Was the same thing done at the Cavendish?

Witness—I should presume so.

Do play go on all night?—No.

On Sundays?—No sir. There have only been five games of whist played since I have been steward.

Mr. Moloney—Does Bellair belong to the club?

Witness—No.

Mr. Lewis here asked for an adjournment, and after a slight discussion, in which Sir W. Rose re-iterated his remarks as to these clubs, the inquiry was adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AUGUST 13.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

On the Order of the Day that the House resolve itself into Committee to consider the Indian Budget,

MR. E. STANHOPE rose and said—In moving, Sir, that you now leave the chair, I propose to take this opportunity of submitting to the House the usual statement connected with the finances of India. In doing so, I can assure the House that it is not my intention to presume upon its indulgence by attempting to speak with authority on many of the questions and intricate subjects upon which may be here opened up or suggested. All I shall endeavour to do is to put before hon. members the actual position of our Indian finances. Any lengthened statement on my part will be all the more unnecessary inasmuch as the financial arrangements of the year, so far as already known, have been the subject of discussion in this House upon two occasions during the present session, and once in another place. But, as I regard the proposals of the year as of special importance, and as constituting, it may be, a new point of departure in the history of Indian finance, I should hardly be doing justice to the Government of India if I did not endeavour to give a comprehensive account of those proposals. On the present occasion, however, the comparison which is generally made between different years is more than usually difficult owing to the accounts of the second year as they are almost certain to turn out, and the Budget Estimates of what they are expected to be in the third year. The accounts for 1876-77 show a revenue of 55,996,785*l.* and an expenditure of 58,178,563*l.*, leaving a deficit of 2,182,778*l.*, and taking allowance for changes in the three accounts to which I have referred, and independently of the charge entailed on the Government by the famine, these results correspond very satisfactorily with the Budget Estimates of two years before, the two principal variations being caused by the growth of receipts upon the guaranteed railways and by the famine expenditure. If the estimated cost of the famine in Southern India during the financial year be deducted the result is that the surplus for that year now under review has been exceeded by more than a million sterling. Coming now to the regular estimate for 1877-78, the revenue is placed at 58,625,972*l.* and the expenditure at 62,018,855*l.*, leaving a deficit of 3,383,881*l.* The most noticeable feature of the year is the enormous increase in the amounts set apart for guaranteed railways, which amounted to no less a sum than 1,695,000*l.* The increase from Salt shows an excess over the Budget Estimate of the sum of 233,070*l.*, a fact which is especially worthy of notice, inasmuch as it is considered that it is only in a slight degree due to the alterations in the rate of duty made by Mr. Lewis-Last. The House will hear with pleasure of an item of receipt of 50,000*l.* for Chinchona bark, which is a much larger sum than had been anticipated. Under "Mint" there is an increase of 274,000*l.*, which is due to the coinage operations necessitated owing to the great influx of silver. The only material decrease is a falling off of 837,800*l.* in Land Revenue, entirely owing to the famine. This, again, has been the great disturbing element which must prevents any useful comparison with ordinary years. My noble friend estimated the direct charge of famine expenditure during the year 1877-78 at 1,425,000*l.* That amount has been very largely exceeded in the event of the forest year, we exclude the famine charges, we find that the financial result of the year is on the whole more favourable than we anticipated by the sum of one million and a quarter, which is more than accounted for by the receipts of the guaranteed railways. When the Estimates for the present year were framed it was anticipated that the whole cause of anxiety in respect of the famine would pass away on the advent of the monsoon. Mr. Mulock-pore, however, was destined to disappointment. The late coming of the rains caused a continuance of the distress in Madras and Mysore till long after the period when it was hoped it would have terminated. The drought which prevailed in other parts caused a very special strain on the finances, more especially in Northern India. The actual cost of the famine must, however, be more a matter of estimate than anything else, because it depends not only upon the expenditure which has been made, but upon the loss of revenue which it has caused. The famine expenditure of the present year will, we hope, be occupied by the arrears of land revenue which will be recovered. We have to put the cost of the late famine in Southern India at 9,750,000*l.*, of which no less than 6,500,000*l.* has been expended during the last year. When we come to consider what is the expenditure in the future it is much more difficult for me to give the House any information. Many hon. members have expressed a desire to be given some idea of the loss of life which has been caused by the famine, and that feeling has been shared not only by my noble friend but by the Government of India, and they have caused a partial census to be made of the distressed districts. The returns made upon that census are now upon the table of the House. The House will observe that from France, and he would bring them over as quickly as possible. He was sorry for the illness of Sir William, and would take an adjournment to suit his convenience.

Sir W. Rose having consented to this course, Mr. Lewis proceeded to call Captain George Thos. Oldfield, the secretary to the Berkeley Club, Grafton-street, Picadilly, who, in examination, said: I was present on the occasion when M. Lambri played baccarat. There were four or five members present. The date, I don't know, but I think it was Saturday, May 4th. On that occasion M. Lambri was the only dealer, and the only winner. I think I gave him bank notes for nearly 300*l.* One member gave him a cheque for, I think, 1,500*l.*

Is the gentleman who gave the cheque a member of your club?—Yes (a laugh).

And if he does not pay will he be allowed to remain a member of your club? That is a matter that is under the consideration of the committee.

Sir W. Rose—What is your club?

Witness—The Berkeley Club.

Is it a proprietary club?—At present it is in a state of transition.

Mr. Moloney—I think we ought not to enquire into it too much.

Witness—We had a proprietor who was attacked most properly by *Truth*, and negotiations are now going on for putting it on the basis of other clubs.

Is it a place were unlimited play goes on?—This is the only time for many months that baccarat has been played. Attention was drawn to the matter by *Truth*, and it was stopped then and there, with the exception of this one occasion.

Mr. Lewis—Did you hear how he was addressed? Yes, as "Pacha." I never heard him say he was not one. He was only an honorary member of the Berkeley Club. Neither Beilzis nor Gusgni was present on the occasion I have mentioned. I do not know the name of Gusgni at all.

By Mr. Moloney—He was introduced to the club as M. Lambri.

Mr. Lewis—Did you see him win 300*l.*? Yes.

Are you the secretary?—Yes.

Do you preside at the gambling? Not in the sense you mean. I gave out the counters with which they played, and handed the money to the winner in exchange for them at the finish of the game. M. Lambri was the only dealer and the only winner. I do not think I have ever since seen the gentleman who gave the cheque. I do not know whether it has been paid, but I should think not.

Mr. Stephen Liddington, examined by Mr. Lewis—I

It has been estimated by Sir John Strachey that in the course of ten years 15,000,000*l.* will have to be expended on famine relief. Hardly any portion of the annual million and a half required to make up that sum could be met out of existing taxation, as before the recent famine Indian finance showed pretty nearly an equilibrium, and, in fact, the only source from which any material assistance could be derived was from the extension of the system of contribution introduced by Lord Mayo. During the year now before us that is expected to yield 400,000*l.* in addition to what had previously been provided. That policy has been pursued with great energy during the past year, and although it is too soon to form a very decided opinion of the results, I may say all the reports received justify the very satisfactory nature of the change which was then made. We

sugar duty after the customs line was abolished, decided upon proposing its abolition. The next subject to which I will refer is the reform of the customs tariff. In England the tariff is founded on a system of levying a large duty on a small number of articles of universal consumption. But there are no articles of universal consumption in India, and therefore the duty is levied on a great number of small articles. But the export duty has been so much reduced that there now remain only three duties—those on rice, lac, and indigo. As regards imports, there remains in the tariff no less than 62 articles, some of them bringing in only a small revenue—hardly justifying the cost of collection. And it has been resolved to relieve the tariff of 37 of these articles, of which the principal are materials for railways, and fruit and vegetables. But the most important change in this respect has been the attempt to deal with the vexed question of the import duties on cotton. During the present year it is quite clear that the finances will not admit of any considerable reduction, but rather than leave the matter as it was the Government of India have endeavoured to eliminate the coarser descriptions of cotton goods which are undoubtedly protective in their nature. And although her Majesty's Government feel that much remains to be done before they can fully carry out the opinions which they have expressed, and the resolutions to which the House of Commons came last year, I think I may claim some credit for the Government of India, not only for this clause but for others which they have made in the Customs tariff. The House will observe with respect to the estimates which I am about to place before it, that we have to provide for an insurance fund of 1,500,000*l.*, and we have also to secure a margin between income and expenditure, which past experience shows ought not to be less than 500,000*l.* The Budget expenses for the year 1878-79, inclusive of the revenue for, and ordinary expenditure upon, public works are as follows:—Revenue, 63,195,000*l.*; expenditure, 61,039,000*l.*, leaving a surplus of 2,156,000*l.*, but as the loss by the recent remission of salt duty in Northern India is estimated at 150,000*l.*, the expected surplus stands as nearly as possible at 2,000,000*l.* Comparing these with the regular estimates for 1877-78, and including in both cases, the famine charges, the result is an improvement of more than five millions and a half. But, in order to make a proper comparison, it is more convenient to eliminate the famine expenditure altogether. Excluding, therefore, all plainly distinguishable expenditure on famine, the net increase of revenue in the present year is estimated four and a half millions, and of expenditure three and three quarter millions. Of these excesses two and three quarter millions, more or less, on each side of the account are due to the incorporation in the general accounts of provincial income and expenditure. The effect of the changes in taxation is as follows:—The new licence taxes are expected to yield 675,000*l.*, but may, perhaps, not be quite so much the first year; the new rates upon land, 450,000*l.*, in addition to the amount already levied in Bengal by the tax imposed last year. These rates will not be levied in the North-west Provinces and Oude until September, and are, therefore, expected in future years to yield a further amount of 55,000*l.* The increased salt duty was taken at 247,000*l.*, but will now stand at 90,000*l.* On the other hand, the loss by the remission of the sugar duty is 155,000*l.*, and by the removals of the important duties on cotton yarns and other item in the tariff is 77,000*l.*; but for the abolition of these duties the revenue from Customs would have shown a rise of 82,000*l.* The principal increase of income is under the head of land revenue, of which a full estimate for an ordinary year is now taken, besides the arrears which it is hoped to collect, though the exact amount must be a little uncertain; this amount is taken at 1,968,000*l.* in excess of last year. Excise, for the same reason, is expected to yield an excess of 248,000*l.* Opium, of which the crop is deficient, shows a net fall of 450,000*l.*, though the last accounts are more satisfactory. The Mint receipts are less by 269,000*l.*; and the net receipts from the guaranteed railways are very prudently taken at the large decrease of 269,010*l.* On the expenditure side of the account, I am glad to record a decrease of 632,000*l.* in army charges, of which 430,000*l.* is in the cost of stores to be supplied from England. The House will also be glad to learn that the long-pending question as to the proper sum to be paid by the India Office for the effective services has been finally settled for all past years, and that there is every probability of a basis being arrived at to regulate these payments, at any rate, for a term of years. But after all the great increase is due to the loss by exchange. It amounts for the present year to no less than 3,000,000*l.* against 1,200,000*l.* I am glad to be able to say that it is not necessary to come to Parliament to ask for any further loan. With regard to the Five-and-a-Half per Cent Loan, it will be dealt by the form of promissory note. I should like to say a word on another matter. Under the new form of accounts it is now possible to show the income and expenditure on public works. This is the first time these things have been treated as commercial transactions. The results of the outlay on public works can now be seen, whereas formerly they were presented in a most unsatisfactory manner. There is no class of our expenditure that requires greater care than the expenditure on public works, and I hope the new form of the estimates will render the examination much easier than was formerly the case. It is impossible now to give any satisfactory account of the irrigation works, and I think it more desirable to let the matter alone than to attempt to lay an imperfect account before the House. I wish to guard myself against being supposed to disparage the result of these works; but at the same time it seems to me to be the greatest possible absurdity to think, as some persons appear to do, that it is necessary to disparage one description of work in order to enhance the value of another. In my opinion India requires both irrigation works and railways. With respect to railways, in 1853 the first line was opened in India. There are now 7,500 miles of railroad in India. Upon the guaranteed railways we have expended 95,500,000*l.*, and on State railways, 17,500,000*l.* It is not an unsatisfactory result that after a quarter of a century the net traffic receipts on the guaranteed railways have increased by a sum of not less than 290,000*l.*, and have increased during the last five years not less than 70 per cent. The State railways do not show such a satisfactory result, but that may be accounted for by the fact that they are in a great degree supplementary to the main lines, and many of them were constructed more for military than commercial purposes. But I hope that system is nearly at an end. I think we may take some comfort from finding that the balance of income over expenditure is an increase in the present of 263,000*l.*, against 113,000*l.* last year. Turning for a moment from the financial result, it is impossible to deny that the railways have not been unusually productive. They have conferred the greatest benefit on the people of India, and their utility during the famine it is impossible to exaggerate. This statement is fully born out by the testimony of Lord Northbrook and of Sir J. Strachey. Notwithstanding that seven and a half millions had been spent in the famine, and that the whole of the northern harvest had been practically lost, trade had flourished. The imports and exports for the last twenty years, leaving out the question of silver, which of course depends a great deal on the policy of the Government with regard to railways, and dividing the time into quinquennial periods, I find that they averaged in the first period 52,000,000*l.*, in the second they rose to 85,000,000*l.*, in the third to 89,000,000*l.*, and in the fourth to 93,000,000*l.* while in 1877-78, which immediately followed the fourth period, they rose to 106,000,000*l.* In other words, the trade of India doubled itself in twenty years. The exports rose no less than two and a quarter millions above the best year on record. No doubt the famine and the rate of exchange swelled the exports, but I hope that the opening of the Suez Canal, which has already exercised a very beneficial influence on the trade of India, and the revision of the tariff which has taken place, will, among other causes, help to contribute to the prosperity of the country. Some of the items are very remarkable. In the year of the famine last past there was an increase in the export of wheat to the extent of 13 per cent. in quantity and 46 per cent. in value. Four-fifths of this came to England, and India is now third among the countries that supply us with wheat. Looking at her enormous capacity for production, and the opening of the railway to Kurrachee, I think India has a great future open to her. The export duty on seed was removed in 1875, and since then the trade has doubled in quantity, and more than doubled in value. The same results have been shown in coffee, and more than all in tea, whilst rice exceeded in value the export of any previous year. Cotton alone has shown a decrease, and although this may to some extent be partly due to the goods made up in India, I fear it is impossible to look with any hopeful feeling on the future increase of the cotton trade. Fortunately, however, other items of export have taken its place. These facts, I think, justify me in looking hopefully on the development of trade in India. If I seem to take a too sanguine view on this point I can assure the House that it is not from any desire to minimise the difficulties that lie in our way. I do not forget the precarious nature of the opium revenue, although I think it has been exaggerated: but of all the rocks that lie before us, of all the difficulties that are likely to interfere with our future calculations, the first is the depreciation of silver (a problem which appears almost to be beyond our control), and the second is the recurrence of famine, against which, as far as human foresight can provide, I am bound to say the Indian Government has provided. As regards the present year, the prospect appears to be highly favourable. The rain reports on the whole are thoroughly satisfactory, and prices are slowly falling. We cannot hope under every circumstance and in all seasons to avoid local scarcity, but at the same time, after the terrible cycle of bad years from which India has suffered, I do earnestly trust that we may look forward to a period when, through the blessing of Providence, a returning good season will restore prosperity and happiness to the people of India (cheers).

SUTTONS' COMPLETE COLLECTIONS

VEGETABLE SEEDS.			FLOWER SEEDS.		
No. 1 Collection	£10 10	0	No. 1 Collection	£2 2	0
No. 2 ,,	5 5	0	No. 2 ,,	1 11	6
No. 3 ,,	4 4	0	No. 3 ,,	1 1	0
No. 4 ,,	2 2	0	No. 4 ,,	0 10	6
No. 5 ,,	1 1	0	No. 5 ,,	0 5	6
No. 6 ,,	0 12	6			
No. 7 ,,					

Including only sorts suitable to the climate, and packed by an improved system, which ensures their arrival in fresh and good condition.

From Mr. J. M. HENRY, Superintendent Agri-Horti Society's Gardens, Madras.

JULY 3.—"We received the seeds and other things in excellent order. We have tried them all, and find them of first-class quality, not one seed failing to germinate, and this being our very hot season, everything was against them."

ALSO

LUCERNE, GRASS AND GLOVER SEEDS,

AND ALL

AGRICULTURAL SEEDS

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

☞A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY EACH ORDER.

SUTTONS' INDIAN GARDENING GUIDE

May be had

GRATIS AT THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER;

OR

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta;
MESSRS. THACKER & Co., Bombay;
(by sending One Anna for Postage,)
or Post Free on application to

Suttons Sons

THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN,
READING AND LONDON, ENGLAND.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY,

ESTABLISHED 1814.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their new and varied SUPPLY of the best ENGLISH JEWELLERY suitable as PRESENTS, consisting of—

LADIES' ENGAGEMENT and KEEPER RINGS.
GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.
SPIRAL NECKLACES.
SETS AND HALF SETS.
SCARF RINGS.
CHARMS.
NECKCHAINS AND ALBERT CHAINS, in 9, 12, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.
BROOCHES AND EARRINGS.
LOCKETS, &c.

As a cheap, lasting, and useful Present, Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., cannot recommend any thing better from their Stock than their

SILVER Rs. 50 WATCH,

In Crystal Case, Hunting and semi-Hunting cases, for either Ladies or Gentlemen.

The above Watches are now so well known, that Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. need not refer to the references and recommendations they have received for them.

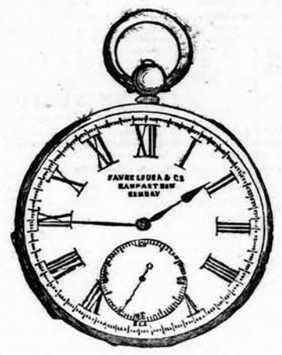
Messrs. F. L. & Co. will be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch, if required, gratis.

The said Watch in Gold case...Rs. 150
The said Watch in Silver case, keyless ..... ,, 90
The said Watch in Gold case, keyless ..... ,, 225

THE BRASS RAILWAY PATTERN LEVER WATCH, Rs. 40, can be also specially mentioned to any one who requires a Watch for hard or rough usage. A guarantee for two years accompanies it.

Attention is also called to the following, which are always in Stock:—

CALENDAR WATCHES in Silver and Gold Cases.
SECONDS INDEPENDENT WATCHES, in Silver and Gold Cases.
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, with the latest improvements, in Silver and Gold Cases.



CHRONOGRAPHS, in great variety.

REPEATERS, striking hours and quarters, and hours and quarters and minutes, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000.

LADIES' WATCHES, richly jewelled and enamelled.

LADIES' WATCHES, richly jewelled in fancy cases.

A large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS and CARRIAGE CLOCKS, of every description.

In these Clocks we would particularly recommend a Patent Lever Time-piece, lately received, at .....Rs. 80
Do. with Alarum ..... ,, 85
In round brass case ..... ,, 40
With Alarum ..... ,, 45

PENDULUM CLOCKS, in richly gilt brass cases, square and oval, crystal glass on all sides, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150.

Do. going a year .....Rs. 600

A varied stock of MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, MECHANICAL TOYS (which will be sold at cost price, to finish the Stock).

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THIRD ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1878.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; With Postage, Rs. 5-2: ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME, CLOTH BOUND, CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

PART I.—HISTORY, STATISTICS AND DESCRIPTION.

Contents:

VIEW OF THE QUEEN'S STATUE.
MAP OF BOMBAY.
MAP OF INDIA.
ALMANACK, 1878.
GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE ISLAND.
POPULATION.
TRADE AND INDUSTRY.
GOVERNMENT AND REVENUE (IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL).
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF BOMBAY AND THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL FESTIVALS HELD IN BOMBAY.
EXCURSIONS FROM BOMBAY.
PROPOSED MOVEMENTS OF THE MAIL STEAMERS OF THE P. AND O. S. N. Co., DURING 1878 (Outward Route).
Do. Do. (Homeward Route).
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
G. I. P. RAILWAY.
B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.
THROUGH TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO AHMEDABAD, ETC., AND *vice versa*.
THROUGH TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND MADRAS.
THROUGH TRAIN BETWEEN MADRAS AND BOMBAY.
THROUGH TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
THROUGH TRAIN BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BOMBAY TO DELHI, LAHORE AND MOOLTAN.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM MOOLTAN, LAHORE, AND DELHI TO BOMBAY.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES.
FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, CABS, ETC.
PALANQUIN FARES AND RATES OF TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

Contents:

ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.
STAFF OFFICERS EMPLOYED UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.
MISCELLANEOUS CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.
LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.
ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.
GENERAL POST OFFICE.
TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.
MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE AND OVERLAND MONEY ORDER TABLE.
INDIAN MONEY TABLE.
FOREIGN COINS, WITH COMPARATIVE VALUES.
INDIAN STAMP TABLE ON PROMISSORY NOTES OR BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
DISCOUNT TABLE (ENGLISH MONEY.)
Do. do. (INDIAN MONEY.)
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY—
BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
LEADING MERCANTILE FIRMS IN BOMBAY.
MISCELLANEOUS PROFESSIONS AND TRADES.
PUBLIC OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS.
FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill.
Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co. Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. KING, Canada Build'g, King St., Whitehall.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH & Co., Strand.

DEPOT OF SUPERIOR TURKISH AND AMERICAN TOBACCO.

D. MACROPOLO,

THE ESPLANADE TRADE MARK (WATSON'S) HOTEL,

32, MEDOWS STREET, AND 9, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY,

ORIGINAL CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY IN BOMBAY.

ALL my Cigarettes are prepared of superior Turkish Tobacco and with finest Patent Cigarette Paper.

CIGARETTES.

Imperial	Rs.	3 0	per 100.
Alpha	,,	2 8	,, ,,
Prince of Wales	,,	2 0	,, ,,
Boris	,,	2 0	,, ,,
Victoria	,,	1 8	,, ,,
Sultan	,,	1 4	,, ,,
La Rosa	,,	1 0	,, ,,

Mr. D. M. begs to state that these Cigarettes have given great satisfaction everywhere, and respectfully invites trial orders.

MANILLA CIGARS.

Cavites No. 1, per 100.....Rs. 9; per 1000..... Rs. 85
,, ,, 2, per 100..... ,, 6; per 1000..... ,, 54

GENUINE HAVANAH CIGARS.

(Quite Superior Brands.)

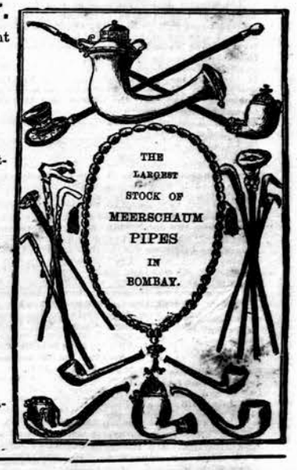
Flor de Cabanas, per box of 100	Rs.	13 0
Alexandria Trabucos ,, 25	,,	3 0
La Semiramis, per box of 100	,,	10 0
Zenobia spotted ,, 100	,,	8 0
Regalia, box of ,, 100	,,	4 8

FINE AMERICAN CUT TOBACCOS FOR THE PIPE.

Macropolo's Smoking Mixtures.	Cut Golden Leaf, per 1 lb. Tin	Rs.	3 0
	,, Golden Medium ,, ,,	,,	2 8
	,, Cavendish ,, ,,	,,	1 12

Genuine Vienna Meerschaum Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette-holders, Tobacco Pouches, Pictures and Scraps for the Metachromotypie.

POONA AGENCY.....MR. A. ALVARES, East Street, Poona.



WHEELER AND WILSON'S

SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONOURS AT THE

PARIS, VIENNA,

AND

PHILADELPHIA CENTENNIAL EXHIBITIONS.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,

6, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDIGNS.